



TRIPURA STATE

CONSOLIDATED

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR

1350, 1351 & 1352 T. E.

(1940-1942 A.D.)



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**COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA.**

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CHIEF MINISTER'S OFFICE,
TRIPURA STATE.

To

Major His Highness Bisama-Samara-Bijoyee Mahamahodaya

Pancha-Srijukta Maharaja Manikya

SIR BIR BIKRAM KISHORE DEV BARMAN

BAHADUR, K. C. S. I.,

Ruler of Tripura

Dated, Agartala, the 26th December, 1944.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

On behalf of the *Mantri Parishad*, I have the honour most respectfully to submit the accompanying consolidated Administration Report of the State for the three years 1350, 1351 and 1352 T. E., covering the period from 14th April 1940 to 13th April, 1942, as compiled and edited by the Political Department of the State.

2. In spite of serious difficulties experienced, the gap of six years has, I am glad to be able to say, now been bridged up, and the previous practice of publishing a general Administration Report of the State in English, year by year, will henceforth be resumed.

I have the honour to be
Your Highness's most obedient servant,
Rana Bodhjung,
CHIEF MINISTER AND PRESIDENT,
MANTRI PARISHAD.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRIPURA STATE FOR 1350 T. E.—1352 T. E. (1940-1942.)

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area of the State—4,116 sq. miles.

Population (Census 1941)—5,13,010.

Gross income—(1) Total for the triennium—Rs. 1,10,89,700
Annual average of the triennium—Rs. 36,96,566

(2) Annual based on the average for previous five years, i. e.
1345—1349 T. E. (inclusive)—Rs. 35,09,940.

Tribute—Nil.

Ruler—Major His Highness The Bishama-Samara-Bijayee Mahamahodaya
Pancha-Srijukta Maharaja Manikya Sir Bir Bikramkishore Dev Barman
Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of Tripura. *Born*—19th August, 1908.
Caste—*Kshatriya* of the Lunar Race.

Jubraj—Sreela-Sreejukta Maharajkumar Kirit Bikram Kishore Dev Barman,
Jubraj Goswami Bahadur. *Born*—12th December, 1933.

I.

The repercussions of the great war on the State constitute a

*The War and the
economic condition.*

special and noticeable feature of the triennium under report. With the advent of Japan in the arena, about the close of 1941, the European War turned

into a world-conflagration, and it was not long before the war-front in the east vis-a-vis India, came to the very gates of the State. The dangers of the situation were soon amply in evidence, and were unfortunately accentuated for a time by hostile forces of nature at work—with unsettled weather conditions, heavy floods, land-slides and loss of crops, the hill sections in particular being practically in the throes of famine.

2. Prices of rice rose gradually from the second year of the

High prices.

triennium till they reached abnormal proportions towards its end, those of other commodities also evincing a substantial rise, while shortage of stock and high prices

in the adjoining British districts had their reaction in the State and gave strong impetus to export and smuggling. The changed condition of the rice market came in, no doubt, as a matter of relief to the agricultural population—and perchance of gain to middlemen and traders, but the landless classes with a limited income were soon thrown on the verge of break-down. Wages of labour also went up, in spite of a rapid influx of labour population, the normal demand being considerably affected by new and attractive sources of diversion.

3. To add to the trouble, public health turned unsatisfactory, Public health. with malaria, cholera, dysentery, and small-pox constantly rampant all round, though a comparatively low mortality presented a silver lining, and the virulence with which cattle diseases raged causing havoc in places, proved a grave menace in the complications of the economic situation.

4. The finances of the triennium, however, were on the whole steady and, to all intents and purposes, normal. It will The finances of the triennium. be seen that with an opening balance of Rs. 17,55,151 (inclusive of unadjusted advances and bonds) against Rs. 22,44,465 of the previous triennium, and the gross receipts standing at Rs. 1,10,89,700 against Rs. 1,11,42,994, the total consolidated amount available for expenditure during the period under review in the State and attached Zemindaries, aggregated Rs. 1,28,44,851 against Rs. 1,33,87,459, while the expenditure totalled Rs. 1,05,11,989 against Rs. 1,16,32,308, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 23,32,862 against Rs. 17,55,151.

II.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

5. The development of the Constitutional Reforms inaugurated Development of the Reforms Scheme. by His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur in 1349 T. E. continued under the control of Dewan B. K. Sen Bahadur, M. A., B. L. in co-operation with the *Mantri Parishad*, Manyabara Raja Rana Bodh Jung Bahadur, F. R. G. S., Minister, holding the corresponding administrative portfolio.

6. The Constitution of the Tripura Government deserves foremost mention. The Government of Tripura Act (or Act I of 1351 T. E.), embodying the Constitution received His Highness's assent on the 20th Asharh 1351 T. E. and came into force with effect from 1st Sravan following. Subjoined are the main features of the Act :—

(i) *Raj Sava* or Privy Council.

To assist the Ruler of the State in matters connected with the due exercise of his rights and authority, a *Raj-Sava* or Privy Council composed of not less than 5 and more than 15 notable persons, official

and non-official, as members, appointed by the Ruler for a term not exceeding 5 years, is to be set up as an advisory body with functions both executive and judicial, the latter function being exercisable with appellate jurisdiction only by a Judicial Committee of three to five members, likewise appointed by the Ruler, its recommendations coming direct to the Ruler for final orders.

(ii) The Executive.

The executive authority of the Government of Tripura is to be exercised to the extent of powers delegated by His Highness, by a *Mantri Parishad* or Council of Ministers, consisting of a Chief Minister and other Ministers not exceeding four in number, each Minister holding independent charge of a portfolio, with specified individual powers of disposal in respect of such Departments of the Government as His Highness may from time to time be pleased to direct, the Chief Minister functioning as the President of the *Mantri Parishad*, with advisory powers over the work of his colleagues in cases of difficulty, complication or inter-departmental conflict, all matters beyond the individual powers of Ministers being disposed of by the *Parishad* as a Cabinet on the basis of joint responsibility.

(iii) The Legislature.

A Legislature is to be established comprising the Ruler as the final sanctioning authority and a unicameral Chamber, styled the "Tripura *Vyavasthapak Sava*" or Legislative Assembly, with a President and the Ministers as ex-officio members, and 49 other members, of whom (a) 29 are to be elected by constituencies detailed below and (b) 20 nominated, including not less than 7 non-officials appointed to represent minorities and labour :—

(1) <i>Talukdars</i> and <i>Jaigirdars</i>	...	...	...	8
(2) Village <i>Mandalis</i> as constituted under Act I of 1350 T. E.	...	...	...	12
(3) Municipalities and notified urban areas	...	...	...	3
(4) Tea Planting interests	...	...	...	2
(5) Business Communities	...	...	...	3
(6) Legal Practitioners, graduates with bonafide residence in the State, and under-graduates being State subjects	...	...	...	2
(7) Backward Communities	...	...	...	3
(8) A special Community of historic importance selected by the Ruler	...	...	...	1

Besides legislative functions, the *Vyavasthapak Sava* is to have recommendatory powers in respect of certain matters including the annual budget which has to be presented before it, and it may exercise powers of final disposal in certain cases if so authorised by the Ruler.

(iv) The High Court of Judicature.

The supreme Judicial tribunal of the State named *Khas Adalat* is to be reorganised and styled "the High Court of Judicature, Tripura", and composed of one Chief Justice and not less than two other Judges, appointed by His Highness in his discretion, and is to exercise both Appellate and Original civil and criminal jurisdiction, a Court of two or more Judges appointed by the Chief Justice constituting an Appellate Bench and two Judges, also nominated by the Chief Justice, presiding over the Original Civil Side and the Sessions Division respectively. All appeals from the Original Sides of the High Court as well as those from the Magistrate-Munsiffs are to be heard by the Appellate Bench (there being no Sessions Judge or Civil Judge empowered to hear appeals from decisions of subordinate courts), while the jurisdiction of the Civil Original Side is to cover all civil matters beyond the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs, that of the Original Criminal Side being restricted to trial of Sessions cases only.

(v) Finance and Audit.

An improved system of Financial Administration and Audit is to be introduced under a Finance Minister, and strengthened if necessary by the appointment by the Ruler, of a Controller of Accounts under him, as an adviser to the Finance Minister and with special responsibility in respect of audit and expenditure.

7. The reorganisation and grouping of villages so as to convert each group into a territorial electoral unit of the *Vyavasthapak Sava* and at the same time a basic unit of the Government, was pushed on early as one of the most essential steps towards the introduction of the Reforms, with the result that the Village *Mandali* Act (or Act I of 1350 T. E.) received His Highness's assent on the 9th Asharh 1350 T. E. and came into force on the 15th idem.

8. Under Act I of 1350 T. E. a Village *Mandali* is deemed constituted on promulgation of a proclamation by the appropriate Department of the *Mantri Parishad* detailing its boundaries. Each *Mandali* is generally to consist of 9 *Mahallas* and each inhabitant with the requisite qualifications prescribed is to be a primary voter. The details below will indicate the other features of the Act.

(i) Electorates and Elections.

(a) The primary voters of each *Mahalla* are to elect, under the procedure laid down in the Act, from their number one *Sardar* for the *Mahalla*, and the *Sardars* of the *Mahallas* in their turn are to elect for the *Mandali* a *Pradhan* (or Headman) who has to appoint an assistant to be styled "Assistant *Pradhan*" from amongst the *Sardars*.

(b) The *Pradhans* are to represent the Boards as voters for election of members of the *Vyavasthapak Sava*.

(ii) The Mandali Board.

A *Mandali* Board is to be composed of the *Pradhan* as the President, the Assistant *Pradhan* as the Vice President, and the *Sardars* of the *Mandali* as members.

(iii) The powers, privileges and functions of the Board.

Each Board is to be deemed a Corporate body with franchise as an Electorate for return of members to the *Vyavasthapak Sava*, empowered also to deal, subject to certain conditions, with all petty local concerns, executive, administrative or judicial, the village Police, primary education, ferries, pounds, agricultural development and *Mandali* property, forming its special charge, while it is to have control over its own finances with rights of imposition and realisation of taxes for the purpose and authority to frame bye laws for local improvement. The functions, powers and privileges of the Board are detailed and explained in Chapter VII of the Act.

(iv) Powers—Magisterial and Judicial.

The *Pradhan*, or if need be some other member of the Board, may be vested with executive Magisterial powers, and a Bench consisting either of (a) three members, one of whom is to be the President, or (b) one Stipendiary Magistrate-Munsiff as President with two members of the Board, is to constitute a Court, styled the *Mandali Adalat*, for trial of petty civil and criminal cases of the locality with jurisdiction as prescribed, and under a summary procedure detailed, in the Act.

9. The following Rules were promulgated during the triennium

Rules promulgated under Section 25 of Act I of 1851 T. E. in furtherance of the work of establishment of the *Vyavasthapak Sava*.

(1) ELECTORATE RULES—defining Electorates and prescribing detailed procedure for their formation and function.

(2) ELECTION RULES—detailing procedure for election of members to the *Vyavasthapak Sava* by Electorates.

10. The undernoted draft Rules and Regulations were also framed, but kept in abeyance (in view of changes that may be called for in the practical field) pending prompt promulgation as soon as the preliminary work connected with the constitution of the *Vyavasthapak Sava* was finished.

(1) RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE BUSINESS of the *Vyavasthapak Sava*.

(2) CORRUPT PRACTICES REGULATION.

11. It may be added that RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS OF *THE Mantri Parishad*, with powers of Secretaries (the Reforms envisaging a Secretariat form of Administration) and other high officers of government defined, had already been promulgated towards the close of the previous triennium after the constitution of the *Mantri Parishad* under His Highness's New Year's Day Proclamation of 1849 T. E.

12. His Highness was pleased to appoint, under his *Robakari* No. 256, dated the 7th Jaistha 1851 T. E., twelve persons—high officials, pensioners, and non-officials—as members of the Privy Council with two Advisers of local affairs from the masses, six of the members designated constituting a panel as a Judicial Committee from which three or more were to be selected by the President to form a Bench for hearing appeals in matters appealable under law to the Ruler.

13. On the 28th Kartik 1851 T. E. His Highness was also pleased to inaugurate the *Raj Sava* personally at the Palace, and to address the members according all a most cordial welcome and giving expression to his expectations of assistance from them in the arduous task of leading the Administration to its ultimate goal which—to quote His Highness's own language—"was to lie in an ideal of traditional Indian culture harmonising with modern thought in shaping the guiding principle of the government, calculated to render the State invulnerable in the prosperity, happiness and contentment of the people". Mahamanyabara Maharajkumar B. K. Dev Barman Bahadur who presided, offered His Highness on behalf of the *Sava*, the grateful thanks of the members, and assured him of the deep sense of allegiance and eagerness for loyal service to His Highness and the State, shared by all present. Later on under His Highness's order No. 280, dated the 13th Agrahayan 1851 T. E. Maharajkumar Brajendra Kishore was formally appointed as the President of the *Raj Sava* and the Judicial Committee.

14. A MANUAL OF RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE *Raj Sava* AND THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE as drawn up under the Scheme of Reforms was considered by the *Raj Sava* and received His Highness's sanction on the 10th Agrahayan 1851 T. E.

15. To sum up the net position, the progress of the Constitutional Reforms at the close of the triennium, stood as under :—

- (1) The *Raj Sava* in function with Rules promulgated ;
- (2) The *Mantri Parishad* functioning with five Ministers and with Rules of conduct of business passed and in force ;
- (3) All spade works for the establishment of the Legislative Assembly completed and all necessary Rules either promulgated or ready ;

(4) The *Mandali* Act passed and the territorial reorganisation under it almost carried through, with 150 *Mandalis* constituted on elective basis.

(5) The *Khas Adalat* reorganised and converted into a High Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges and a better scale of pay provided.

(6) An improved system of Financial Administration and audit initiated under a separate Finance Minister.

16. Owing to practical difficulties consequent on the adverse situation, it was however considered advisable to defer the outstanding portion of the Reforms till the war was at an end, or at least till its keenness as a disturbing factor in the State was gone.

The emergent situation and postponement of Reforms measures.

III.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES AND MEASURES.

17. In view of an apprehended financial depression, and the expected introduction of a new and more or less costly system of Government, His Highness was pleased to appoint a Committee in 1350 T. E., composed of five members outside the *Mantri Parishad*, to submit independent suggestions for reorganisation of the State machinery, the members selected being the Chief Justice and another Judge of the High Court, the Deputy Manager of the Chakla Roshnabad Zemindaries, the Officer in charge of His Highness's Nijtahabil, and the Secretary to the Finance Department. The Committee submitted a number of recommendations, some of which were accepted by the Government in 1351 T. E.

Reorganisation Committee.

18. The subjoined administrative changes during the triennium are noticeable as far-reaching in their bearing on the Administration :—

Important Administrative changes.

(1) The untimely and sad death on 13th Baisakh 1350 T. E. of Rai J. M. Chatterjee Bahadur, M. A., B. C. S.—the first Revenue and Finance Minister of the new Cabinet and an officer of great promise with a brilliant past.

(2) The retirement on 7th Magh 1351 T. E. of Rai J. C. Sen Bahadur, B. A., B. C. S., Chief Minister, after a record of 15 years' service (excluding an intervening gap of four years)—an able, popular and disinterested administrator who came first as the Vice President of the late Minority Council, to be appointed thereafter as (sole) Minister, and on the inauguration of the Reforms, Chief Minister.

(3) The retirements on 7th Jaistha 1351 T. E. and 1st Asharh 1352 T. E., respectively, after about forty years of service each, characterised by zeal and devotion to His Highness and the State,

of Dr. M. M. Majumdar L. M. s., Minister, Public Health and formerly Chief Medical Officer, and Rai Dewan K. P. Dutt Bahadur M. A., B. L., M. R. E. S., Chief Secretary to His Highness and Manager, Chakla Roshnabad Zemindaries.

(4) The retirement on 8th Sravan 1352 T. E. after 23 years of successful career of Captain J. N. Bhaduri, B. A., B. E., State Engineer;

The resultant vacancies were filled up finally by the appointments detailed below, namely of,

(1) Manyabara Raja Rana Bodhjung Bahadur, Minister, Public Works and other Departments, on 8th Magh 1351 T. E. as Chief Minister ;

(2) Mr. Satyadas Goswami, B. A., A. C. S. on 25th Falgoon 1351 T. E. as Revenue Minister ;

(3) Rai Saheb S. C. Dutt, Secretary Finance Department on 7th Jaistha 1351 T. E. as Finance Minister ;

(4) Thakur R. M. Deb Barman, Secretary Revenue Department on 7th Jaistha 1351 T. E. as Medical Minister, his incumbency, being unfortunately cut short by illness, followed by death on 16th Sravan 1352 T. E., leading to the assumption of the portfolio by Thakur K. K. Singh Minister, Agriculture and other Departments ;

(5) Mr. P. R. Bhattacharjee, B. A., with effect from 1st Baisakh 1352 T. E. as Chief Secretary to His Highness and Manager, Chakla Roshnabad Estates ;

(6) Captain J. M. Ghosh, M. B., (Cal), D. T. M. & H (Cant.), D. P. H. (Lond), C. I. S. T. M. on 2nd Pous 1351 T. E. as Chief Medical Officer ;

(7) Captain A. K. Sen, B. E., C. E., Road Engineer, on 15th Bhadra 1352 T. E. as State Engineer.

19. An administrative measure of importance was the creation by His Highness of a separate portfolio for the Political Department, in view of the growingly heavy work of political and legal character incident to the emergency, Dewan B. K. Sen Bahadur, M. A., B. L., Ex-Dewan, in charge of the Reforms, being appointed as Political Minister, with effect from 1st Chaitra 1351 T. E.

20. Among other noticeable measures of the period may be mentioned (1) the apportionment of the portfolio of the Judicial Department so as to admit of a control of the subordinate Judicial machinery by the Chief

Justice of the High Court from outside the cabinet, the mainly executive functions of the department being left included in the portfolio of the Chief Minister ; (2) the acceptance of the principle of retirement on lines in vogue in British India with a reduced standard of maximum pension, the *Mantri Parishad* being empowered to sanction all ordinary pensions and (3) the promulgation of a scheme for and introduction of a General Provident Fund.

IV.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

21. A most important event of the triennium was the *Tika* or investiture ceremony of the Heir Apparent, Maharajkumar Kirit Bikram Kishore Dev Barman Bahadur, as Jubraj, with which came to be associated another notable function, the marriage of Maharajkumari Bina Devi, sister of His Highness with Maharajkumar Shree Nirmalkumar Singhji, brother of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, both being synchronised and celebrated at Agartala with befitting *eclat* in Agravahan 1350 T. E. (December 1940). Among the distinguished guests who graced the occasion with their presence were :

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Panna
 His Highness the Maharaj Rana Saheb of Dholpur
 His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar
 His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Palitana
 His Highness the Maharaja Sahcb of Mayurbhanj
 The Raja Saheb of Khairagarh
 The Raja Saheb of Sakti
 Maharajkumar Joydeep Singhji Saheb, Jubraj of Barja

22. For a time Agartala assumed a festive look in marked relief to the shadow cast by the developing emergent situation, *The Investiture ceremony of the Jubraj.* added to anxieties caused by the lingering illness of Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Arundhati Mahadevi (mother of His Highness), and after customary religious rites on the previous day, the *Tika Darbar* came off at the Ujjayanta Palace on the 26th Agravahan (12th December) in which His Highness's *Robakari* appointing the Heir Apparent as Jubraj was read, with *Khilat* and *Nazar* exchanged, and the investing *Tika* put by His Highness amidst public rejoicings on the forehead of the Maharajkumar. A State Banquet worthy of the occasion followed on the next day, and the ceremony closed with a *Nazar Darbar* held at the Installation Pandal, where a huge gathering of enthusiastic people, representing all sections of the tenantry and public, accorded their loyal greetings and paid *Nazar* to the future Ruler of the State. His Highness accompanied by the Jubraj Goswami Bahadur proceeded to the *Darbar* in procession and was pleased at the end of the function to announce remission of dues of tenants to the extent of six lacs, total abolition of *Nazar Kaziana* payable to the Government during Mahomedan marriages, and release of a number of prisoners.

23. The wedding of the Maharajkumari came off on the 28th Agravahan (14th December), Their Highnesses the *The wedding of Maharajkumari Bina Devi.* Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar and the Thakor Saheb of Palitana participating as members of the bride-groom's party and honoured guests, and the function concluded with a largely attended State Banquet at the Ujjayanta Palace on the 29th Agravahan (15th December).

24. Unfortunately Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Sahaba's illness soon took a worse and ultimately a fatal turn, and the end came at last on the 6th Chaitra 1350 T. E. (20th March 1940). A daughter of the late General Sir Padamjung Bahadur of Allahabad, the deceased Maharani was a popular and respected figure, ever since she came to Agartala after her marriage with the late Ruler of the State, conspicuous in her strong commonsense, education, and the qualities of head and heart. She ably carried on the administrative duties of the legal guardian of His Highness during his minority, and Her untimely death at the age of only 52 was deeply and sincerely mourned all round. The *Sradh* ceremony which was suitably performed on the 18th Chaitra (1st April) proved in every way an appropriate sequel to the melancholy event.

25. Hardly had the ceremony concluded, when the State came in for a unique experience in the sudden influx of a large body of Hindu refugees in extreme distress from the Dacca district as the result, as alleged, of serious communal disturbances. The total number soon came up to fifteen thousand with a preponderance of females and infants, who had to be promptly accommodated, given medical help and supplied with food and clothing. The humanitarian policy followed by the State from time immemorial of helping the needy, irrespective of caste and creed, was followed with the full co-operation of the local public, Hindu and Mahomedan, while the authorities of the Bengal Government were contacted for consultation and concerted action. Every effort was made to persuade the refugees to return to their homes when peace was reported restored, and His Excellency Sir John Herbert, Governor of Bengal in his letter of the 11th April 1941 thanked His Highness as well as all concerned, and expressed his "sincere appreciation of the sympathy shown and the valuable assistance rendered" to the refugees, and for "every possible arrangement made for their safety and comfort".

26. On the 25th Baisakh, 1351 T. E., the eightieth birth-day of the Great poet Rabindranath, His Highness was pleased to confer on the poet the Title of "*Bharat Bhaskar*" (The Sun of India) at a *Darbar* held at the Ujjayanta Palace for the purpose. A deputation with a letter from His Highness visited Santiniketan and presented the Sanad to the poet, who gave eloquent expression to his high appreciation, and accepted the title as a great honour done to him by an ancient State.

27. In less than three months, however, came the sad news of the death on the 22nd Sravan (7th August 1941) of the world-famed poet and one of the foremost men of the Age, whose friendly relations and historic exchanges of cultural thought with four generations of enlightened Rulers of Tripura, have, as testified to by the Poet himself, left their indelible mark in his great literary creations. All offices and institutions in the State were closed in honour of the occasion.

28. Early in Asharh 1351 T. E. (June 1941) the capital town of Heavy floods at Agartala. the State had another though a bitter experience. There was heavy rainfall for days towards the close of Jaistha and the river Howrah was in spate. Suddenly on the 2nd Asharh (16th June) high floods were in sight and in a moment entire Agartala was inundated with considerable depth of water in places and currents madly rushing on in eddies even along roads. Relief measures were at once started under the personal supervision of His Highness and though the floods lasted for four days, it is fortunate there was no loss of human life. Many domestic animals were however washed off and a considerable quantity of food stuff and other property lost. Relief measures had to be continued with free kitchens for days.

29. (a) His Highness attended a meeting of the Standing Chamber of Princes – Annual Session and Standing Committee Committee of the Chamber of Princes held at Bombay on 19th Sravan 1351 T. E. (4th August 1941) as well as the annual session of the Chamber at Delhi on the 28th Falgoon 1351 T. E. (12th March 1942), participating in all meetings and functions, formal or informal, held on both occasions.

(b) On the retirement of Rai J. C. Sen Bahadur, Chief Ministers' Committee. Minister, who was a member of the Ministers' Committee of the Chamber, Dewan B. K. Sen Bahadur, Political Minister, was elected as a member by the constituency of the Eastern States Agency Group of Rulers, with effect from Sravan 1352 T. E. (August 1942).

30. Early in the triennium His Highness was elected President Council of Rulers Eastern States. of the Council of Rulers, Eastern States, and presided over four Sessions of the Council held at the Tripura House, Calcutta, in May, July 1940 (1350 T. E.), January 1941 (1350 T. E.) and July 1941 (1351 T. E.).

31. A session of the National Defence Council was held at National Defence Council. Delhi from 7th to 9th September 1942 (1352 T. E.) which His Highness attended as a member and was the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy during his stay.

32. An auspicious event in the Ruling Family towards the close of Marriage of Maharaj Kumari Sorashi Debi. the period under report, was the marriage of Maharaj Kumari Sorashi Debi, a sister of His Highness, with Raja Saheb Chandrachur Prasad Singh Deo, Ruler of Udaipur (E. S. Agency) which was becomingly celebrated at Allahabad on the 21st Baisakh 1352 T. E. (4th May 1942) in the presence of His Highness.

33. In August, 1942 (1352 T. E.) His Highness was promoted His Highness' military honours. to the honorary rank of Major in His Majesty's Regular Army, and received His Excellency the Viceroy's congratulations and public felicitations. All offices and institutions were closed for a day on the occasion.

84. Lieutenant-Colonel L. E. Barton continued as Resident for the Eastern States till he was relieved on the 25th October, 1941 by Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Hancock, Resident for the Eastern States. C. I. E., O. B. E., M. C. Colonel Barton paid his last visit to the State from 5th to 8th February, 1941 (1351 T. E.) while Colonel Hancock visited the State thrice, namely, from 25th to 28th January, 1942, 7th to 12th April, 1942 and 1st to 4th November, 1942 (1352 T. E.). Both the Residents went round certain offices and institutions at Agartala, and Colonel Hancock visited the Nirmahal Palace in Sonamura Division and Udaipur, accompanied by His Highness on the 27th January, 1942 (13th Magh 1351 T. E.).

V.

HIS HIGHNESS'S MOVEMENTS.

35. Besides tours referred to above, the triennium was characterised by extensive movements of His Highness, both in and outside the State. His Highness had to be in Calcutta and Shillong more than once for some length of time in connection with the treatment of his mother as well as some important administrative matters civil and military, and certain functions necessary to attend, while he had to visit Panchmari, Allahabad and other places to see to the arrangements for the stay of Her Highness the Maharani Saheba and the children and to look after certain important measures concerning the Ruling Family. His Highness's tours in the interior of the State and other war areas on Military duty extended to about a month. The following tours besides those previously mentioned are noticeable :—

- (i) His Highness's visit to Darbhanga on the 21st Magh 1350 T. E. (3rd Feb, 1941) on the invitation of the Maharajadhiraj who with the local public accorded His Highness a most cordial welcome.
- (ii) Visit to Puri on the 25th Jaistha 1350 T. E. (8th June 1940) where His Highness presided over the Puri Banga Sahitya Sammilan and the Sangeet Sammilan.
- (iii) Visit to Bangalore (including Chilka *en route* on invitation of Raja Saheb of Parkudi) from the 31st Asharah to the 8th Bhadra 1351 T. E. (15th to 24th July 1941) during which His Highness went round all places of interest in the Mysore State.
- (iv) Visits to Ooty, Madura, Trivendrum, Cape Comorin, Perriyer Lake Game Sanctuary, Rameswaram Trichinopoly and Madras from the 9th Bhadra to the 19th Bhadra 1351 T. E. (26th August to 5th September 1941).
- (v) Visit to Travancore State from the 12th Bhadra to the 16th Bhadra (29th August to 2nd September 1942) where His Highness was the guest of Her Highness the Maharanees Saheba, and His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, and was accorded a most hearty reception, the Travancore Government making every possible arrangement to make His Highness's stay comfortable and to enable him to visit everything of interest.

(vi) Visits to Panna on 9th Chaitra, 1351 T. E. (31st March 1942), 25th Bhadra 1352 T. E. (11th September 1942) and 1st Poush, 1352 T. E. (15th January 1943) as well as to Baria on 27th Magh 1352 T. E. (10th February, 1943).

(vii) Camping, bivouacking, route marches, and inspection of troops (a) BARAMURA—25th Chaitra 1350 T. E. (8th April 1941) onwards ; and again from 21st Agra-hayan 1351 T. E. (7th December 1941); (b) UDAIPUR—2nd Agra-hayan 1351 T. E. onwards (18th November 1941) and from 4th Poush 1352 T. E. (20th December 1942), (c) KHOWAI—20th Poush 1351 T. E. (4th January 1942) onwards, (d) FORWARD AREA—30th Aswin 1352 T. E. (17th October 1942), (e) MAINAMATI—11th Jaistha 1352 T. E. (25th May 1942), (f) JAMPUI JALA—27th Falgoon 1352 T. E. (11th March 1943) onwards.

V.

WAR ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE.

36. In the first two years of the triennium under report the war was developing and the enemy had some initial success but during the last year of the period it entered on a new phase and the Allies everywhere wrested the initiative from the enemy. His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur in his messages to the people explained the position of the State and its attitude with a view to call up the full energy of the people for vigorous activities in aid of the war.

37. The Tripura State Unit of the Indian States Forces proceeded on war duty outside the State and was taking part in the operations. A training centre for its reinforcements was started and maintained in full strength. There was besides an irregular force participating in the operations, and a garrison company fully trained was on duty outside the State. The forces on active service were maintaining high traditions. For internal security and other work, a Militia of considerable strength was organized and the armed police improved with added strength and better equipments, while recruiting was pushed on vigorously with satisfactory results.

38. His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur's annual donation of Rs. 20,000 to the Indian Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Association and St. Dunstan's Fund continued, the total payment during the period amounting to Rs. 60,000. The yearly State contribution of Rs. 30,000 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund also continued with a total payment of Rs. 90,000 within the triennium. The other war gifts were :—

(1) Contributions paid by			
State employees ...	...	...	Rs. 14,000
(2) East India Fund	...	...	Rs. 120
(3) Silver Trinket Fund			
(Assam Branch) ...	...	...	Rs. 82
(4) Lady Mary Herbert Fund	...	...	Rs. 550
(5) Bengal Urban Infantry	...	...	Rs. 150

39. In addition, the remission of the annual rent for the Polo-ground at Comilla occupied by Indian Army troops amounted to Rs. 9,540.

40. Investments in 3% Defence Bonds stood at Rs. 1,25,000 by the State, Rs. 1,49,000 by His Highness personally and Rs. 21,000 by local Banks.

41. The extra expenditure incurred on account of War arrangements and measures amounted to Rs. 88,755 in 1350 T. E. (1940-41), Rs. 1,26,716 in 1351 T. E. (1941-42) and Rs. 2,11,488 in 1352 T. E. (1942-43).

42. Internal Security & A. R. P. and Civil Defence Schemes were prepared and organizations initiated or set up including Civic Guards.

43. The State adopted practically all laws and rules relating to the war including those for rationing and control of various commodities and civil supplies.

44. Huge quantity of materials for extensive road constructions in and outside the State, as well as requisites for construction of houses and camps, such as murum, timber, bamboo, cane and other forest produce were supplied from the State.

CHAPTER II—LAND ADMINISTRATION.

45. Rai J. M. Chatterjee Bahadur, M. A., B. C. S. (Retd.) Minister, controlled the Revenue & General Departments, till Charge. his death on the 13th Baisakh, 1350 T. E. whereafter Thakur K. K. Singh remained in charge, till Mr. S. Goswami, B. A., A. C. S. (Retd.) assumed charge on appointment as Revenue Minister on the 25th Falgun 1351 T. E.

Thakur R. M. Dev Barman, continued as the Revenue Secretary till he was appointed Minister, Public Health on 7.2.51 T.E. whereafter Mr. S. C. Sarker, M. A., B. L. joined with the designation changed to "Revenue Officer".

46. As shown in the subjoined statement, the total area held under settlement and borne on the toujis at the close of 1352 T. E. was 621 sq. miles as against 622 sq miles in 1351 T. E. and 613 in 1350 T. E. The fall off in 1352 T. E. was due to the auction purchase by the State of certain defaulting Taluks. Jotes showed a marked and steady increase from year to year during the triennium.

Kinds of settlement.	Area in square miles.			
	1349 T.E.	1350 T.E.	1351 T.E.	1352 T.E.
Jote ...	313	317	323	328
Taluk ...	293	296	299	293
Total ...	606	613	622	621

47. The maximum and minimum rates of *Jama* per *kani* for ordinary *Jote* settlements in *Khas Mahals* were Rs. 2/4/- and As. -/4/- respectively, though there were some cases coming technically under the class of *Jote* in respect of *Bazar* and Municipal lands which fetched higher *Jamas* ranging from Rs. 2/6/- to Rs. 7/-. The corresponding maximum and minimum rates for ordinary *Taluks* stood at Rs. 2/8/- and -/1/6 pies per *kani*. This does not include *Tashkhichi* settlements covering small areas in the capital town which generally fetched a much higher rate. The average *Jama* per *Kani* for *Jotes* stood at 1/0/11 pies against the same figure of the previous triennium and that for *Taluks* annas 5/2 pies against annas 5/3 pies.

48. The different sources of land revenue demand and the *Sources of land revenue* collection under each head are detailed below :—

		<i>Taluks.</i>	<i>Khasmahal jotes.</i>	<i>Bazar.</i>	<i>Cesses.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
<i>Current demand.</i> ...	1350 T. E.	1,54,268	5,38,129	8,140	76,121	7,74,668
	1351 T. E.	1,56,861	5,48,083	7,220	80,577	7,92,741
	1352 T. E.	1,51,338	5,57,370	7,427	81,168	7,97,493
<i>Arrear demand upto the end of</i> ...	1349 T. E.	8,94,114	21,16,484	4,578	2,84,807	27,49,481
	1350 T. E.	4,26,633	22,50,136	5,210	2,54,286	29,35,215
	1351 T. E.	4,08,050	23,18,451	4,847	2,62,399	29,91,847
<i>Realisation upto the end of</i> ...	1350 T. E.	1,30,879	3,96,146	7,590	76,058	6,09,613
	1351 T. E.	1,35,011	4,78,245	7,504	72,477	6,93,237
	1352 T. E.	1,41,448	6,41,987	7,453	81,204	8,75,092

49. The above statement shows that the current demand in *Demand.* 1352 T. E. under all heads aggregated Rs. 7,97,493, and with the arrear demand of Rs. 29,91,847, the total demand stood at Rs. 37,89,340 against Rs. 37,27,986 and Rs. 35,24,139 in 1351 T. E. and 1350 T. E. respectively.

It will be seen that the difference between the arrear demands at the end of 1350 and 1351 was substantially smaller than the difference between the corresponding figures for 1349 T. E. and 1350 T. E. This no doubt is indicative of better collection of arrears in the triennium.

50. The total collection under all heads in 1352 T. E. amounted to Rs. 8,75,092 (viz. Rs. 3,19,224 under current and Rs. 5,55,868 under arrear) against Rs. 6,93,237 (*i. e.*, Rs. 2,60,409 under current and Rs. 4,32,828 under arrear) in 1351 T. E. and Rs. 6,09,613 (*i. e.*, Rs. 2,41,876 under current and Rs. 3,67,737 under arrear) in 1350 T. E.

51. The average current annual demand during the period was Rs. 7,88,297 against Rs. 7,64,183 of the previous triennium and the average annual collection Rs. 7,25,981 against Rs. 6,74,983.

52. Altogether 12,819 requisitions, covering a demand of Rs. 6,71,145 were received during the three years, and **Coercive measures—Certificates.** 6,625 requisitions covering Rs. 8,15,495 were pending from 1849 T. E. The total number of requisitions was thus 19,444, covering a total demand of Rs. 14,86,640. Of these, 435 cases with a demand of Rs. 35,095 were rejected or struck off, and a sum of Rs. 41,076 in 1,295 cases was realised before decree ; while 6,057 cases on the whole for realisation of Rs. 8,15,462 remained pending at the end of 1352 T. E.

53. Orders under the provisions of the State Certificate Act were passed making the demands absolute, during the **Execution.** period, in 11,657 cases with a total demand of Rs. 5,95,007. Out of the total demand, Rs. 3,569, Rs. 3,713, and Rs. 4,907 were remitted or written off, respectively, in 1350, 1351 and 1352 T. E. and of the remainder, Rs. 1,68,164, Rs. 1,49,856 and Rs. 2,12,930 were actually realised leaving a balance of Rs. 14,82,832, Rs 14,81,370, and Rs. 14,95,247 respectively. The following table shows separately the amounts realised by certificates under heads "Land Revenue" and "Miscellaneous" :—

	Realisation of land revenue demands	Realisation of miscellaneous demands	Total
1350 T.E.	Rs. 1,60,240	Rs. 7,924	Rs. 1,68,164
1351 T.E.	„ 1,37,601	„ 12,255	„ 1,49,856
1352 T.E.	„ 2,02,037	„ 10,893	„ 2,12,930

54. With 49 defaulting *Taluks* pending from the previous triennium, altogether 325 *taluks* came in under the **Operation of the Sun-set Law.** operation of the Sun-set Law during the period under report. Of these, 249 were released on payment of dues with penalty, and 22 *taluks* were auctioned off, leaving a closing balance of 54. The corresponding figures for the previous triennium were as under : Balance brought forward from 1846 : 39, defaulting *Taluks* : 483, released on payment of dues with penalty : 439, auctioned : 34, and balance : 49.

55. Survey operations in respect of an area of 1,226 *drones*, were carried out in 1350 T. E. against 2,412 *drones* in 1349 T. E. comprising both *Taluk* and *Khas Mahal* land ; while an area of 1,749 *drones*, comprising 400 *drones* of *taluk* and 1349 *drones* of *Khas Mahal*, and of 967 *drones*, comprising 371 *drones* of *taluk* and 596 *drones* of *Khas Mahal*, were surveyed in 1851 and 1852 T. E. respectively. Compared with the previous triennium, the total area surveyed during the period was less by 4,922 *drones*. No extensive operations were possible under the existing emergent situation.

56. (1) The total area covered by original *Jotedari* settlement of **Settlement and re-settlement of Jots and Taluk land.** waste land during the triennium was 869 *drones* against 483 *drones* in the previous triennium.

(2) The aggregate area of cultivated land brought under original settlement and re-settlement during the period stood at 2,050 *drones* against 5,790 of the preceding triennium, there being thus a decrease of 3,740 *drones* in respect of the operations in the triennium under report, ascribable partially at least, to the policy generally followed of releasing holdings auction purchased by the State to original tenants on realisation of outstanding dues.

(3) *Taluki* settlement was effected in respect of a total area *Taluki settlement.* of 370 *drones*, during the triennium, against 155 *drones* in the previous triennium.

57. The following statement shows the amount of *Jama* assessed during the period by re-settlement of *Abadi-jote* land ^{Results of re-settlement of jote lands.} as well as the *Nazarana* assessed as the result of the operations.

	Amount		Average <i>Jama</i> (per <i>kani</i>)
	<i>Jama</i> assessed.	<i>Nazarana</i> assessed.	
1349 T.E.	Rs. 4,968	Rs. 20,616	Rs. 0-14-6 p.
1350 T.E.	„ 3,459	„ 19,853	„ 0-15-10p.
1351 T.E.	„ 12,831	„ 28,585	„ 1-0-1 p.
1352 T.E.	„ 17,739	„ 28,339	„ 0-15-10p.

58. During 1350 T. E. an area of 233 *drones* of waste land was settled for a prospective rental of Rs. 1,703, while ^{Results of Jotedari Settlement of wasteland.} in 1351 T. E., 382 *drones* only were settled for Rs. 3,293 and in 1352 T. E. 254 *drones* for Rs. 2,507 only. The average *Jama* per *kani* obtained was 9 annas and 11 pies, nine annas and 8 pies, and 10 annas and 3 pies, in 1350, 1351 and 1352 T. E. respectively. In the closing year of the previous triennium the corresponding figures stood at : waste land settled-277 *drones*, rental-Rs. 2,675, average *jama* per *kani*-9 annas 8 pies. The maximum and the minimum rates and the *Nazarana* realised were as noted below, the rent-free period ranging as before, from 1 to 3 years :—

	Maximum rate.	Minimum rate.	Amount of <i>Nazarana</i> .
1349 T.E.	2-0-0	0-4-0	Rs. 3,278-0-0
1350 T.E.	2-0-0	0-4-0	„ 3,068-0-0
1351 T.E.	2-0-0	0-4-0	„ 6,560-0-0
1352 T.E.	16-0-0	0-4-0	„ 6,109-0-0

59. No whole-time Settlement Officer was employed in any Division during the period, but the Divisional Officers ^{Settlement Officers and expenditure.} were entrusted with settlement work in their respective jurisdictions. The total extra expenditure incurred was thus only Rs. 1,848 in 1350 T. E., Rs. 3,004 in 1351 and Rs. 2,475 in 1352 T. E.

60. There were 55 tea gardens in the State during the triennium ^{Tea Industry.} yielding a revenue of about Rs. 65,000 annually.

The total area under tea was about 11,366.86 acres at the end of 1352 T. E. Owing to the adoption of the Restriction Scheme a number of petitions for relinquishment of portions of tea gardens were received and left pending for enquiry and consideration.

61. In the original Tripura Tea Control Act, 1348 T. E. it was ^{Legislation.} provided that all acts of the licensing authority

appointed under the Act would be subject to the control of the Minister of the Government of Tripura who might cancel, suspend or modify any such act as he thought fit. It is noticeable that the Tripura Tea Control Amendment Order, or Order No. I of 1351 T. E. was passed during the period under which appeals from tea estates in Tripura against the orders of the Indian Tea Licensing Committee relating to crop basis and export quota, were to lie either to the Central Government or the High Court of the State, and those relating to orders of the Committee dealing with extensions, to the Minister.

62. Under the provisions of Clause 7 of the International Tea ^{Control over extensions on virgin soil.} Agreement, the total area of land, permissible for extensions to be made during the currency of the

agreement was 52 acres. After considerable correspondence, however, it was decided (in 1940) that 200 acres out of the unutilised area of 981 acres available for extensions in Bengal would be allotted to the Tripura State. The total area available for extensions in Tripura was therefore 252 acres.

63. The Tripura Tea Control Act having provided for an appeal to the State Government from orders of the Indian Tea Licensing Committee in respect of the distribution of the area of 252 acres for new extensions in the State, it was suggested by the Committee and agreed to by the State Government, that out of the area, 152 acres should be distributed at the first instance, keeping 100 acres in reserve to meet the requirements of any orders passed in appeals to the State Government. An allotment was made accordingly (November, 1941) on the basis of this arrangement.

64. On the introduction of the amended Indian Tea Control ^{Tea Control Scheme.} Act, it was decided by the Government of Tripura to implement the Act with retrospective effect, where necessary, from the 1st April, 1943.

65. As detailed in the following statement, there were 20 private ^{Private estates under State management.} estates under State management at the close of the triennium.

PRIVATE ESTATES UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.

Class.	Names of Estates.	Area in acres.	Revenue	REMARKS.
Encumbered	1. Kakraban Estate	283	1,871	
	2. Jogendranagar Trust Estate	30	163	
	3. Kamalnagar & Mhendra nagar Estate	61	255	
	4. Maharamali Choudhuri Khanje Khan Bahadur's Estate	236	1,230	
		<i>Taluk</i>		
		<i>Jote</i>	149	
	5. Thakur Nalini Mohan Deb Barma's Estate	68	170	
	6. Brajendra Kumar Das's Estate	408	1,936	
	7. Brajapur Estate (Kamalakanta Dev Barma & others)	246	982	
	8. Kalimulla's Estate	121	863	
	9. Mohammad Ali Choudhury's Estate	24	76	
Unencumbered	10. Prabin Chandra Choudhuri's Estate	14	74	
	11. Iswar Chandra Bhowmio Roy's Estate	26	850	
	12. Prabhu Goswami's Estate	31	61	
	13. Dowager Maharani's Estate	169	766	
	14. Late Girish Chandra Choudhuri's Estate	36	254	
	15. Late Braja Kumar Thakur's Estate	47	297	
	16. Late Nava Kumar Chakraborty's Estate	32	225	
		<i>Taluk</i>		
		<i>Jote</i>	19	
	17. Nil Kantha Sen's Estate	75	374	
Endowment	18. Gouranga Tripathi's Estate	13	57	
	19. Dowager Bora Maharani's Estate	941	730	
20. Tarniagar Trust Estate	140	52		

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

1. LEGISLATION.

66. The subjoined enactments, Orders (ordinances) and Rules promulgated during the triennium are noticeable :

1350 T. E.

1. Census Act ;
2. Notification dated the 13th September 1940 Re : Control of use of Wireless Transmitting Apparatus ;

3. Provident Fund Rules ;
4. Notification dated the 22nd December 1940, Re : Certain amendments to the Enemy Foreigners' Rules.

1851 T. E.

1. Tripura Tea Control Amendment Act (No. I of 1851 T. E.) ;
2. Cycle Registration Act ;
3. Notification No. 150-C dated the 17th July 1941, Re : Control of Foreigners ;
4. Motor Spirit Rationing Order, 1851 T. E. ;
5. Notification No. 1622-P/II-5, dated the 19th September, 1941, Re : Control of use, sale etc. of certain chemical substances under sub-rule 2 of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules as adopted in the Tripura State ;
6. Notification No. 1613-P/II-48, dated the 18th September, 1941, Re : Control over Financial Trade with Japan ;
7. Notification No. 2260-P, dated the 21st November, 1941, Re : Financial Trade with China ;
8. Notification No. 2258-P, dated the 21st November, 1941, Re : Reciprocal arrangement for extradition for offences against the Defence of India Rules ;
9. Notification No. 2617-P, dated the 12th December, 1941 placing 1st Tripura Rifles under the Indian Army Act as long as they are on active service with the British Indian Forces ;
10. Political Department Order No. 2618-P, dated the 12th December, 1941, notifying that all troops of the Tripura State Forces are to be considered on active service for the purpose of discipline and reporting casualties from the date on which the Tripura State Forces leave the State.
11. Indian Soldiers' (Litigation) Act, 1851 T. E. (Act II of 1851 T. E.) ;
12. Aluminium Control Order, 1851 T. E. ;
13. Chrome Compounds Control Order, 1851 T. E. ;
14. Order to provide special machinery for carrying on the administration if necessary ;
15. Notification No. 3399-P, dated the 3rd February, 1942 Re : adoption of principle that State Officials of one State may sit on courts martial, courts of enquiry, etc. concerning personnel of a unit from another State ;
16. Notification No. 4004-P, dated the 16th March, 1942, Re : Restriction on the export of tea seeds from Tripura State by land & sea to any of the French & Portuguese settlements bounded by India ;
17. Rules regulating the entry of undesirable persons into the State during the period of the present War.

1852 T. E.

1. Notification Re : Motor Spirit Rationing order (Amendment) ;
2. Tripura Special Criminal Courts Order, 1852 T. E. (Order No. I of 1852 T. E.) ;

3. Enhancement of Penalties Order, 1852 T. E. (Order No. II of 1352 T. E.);
4. Amendments of Chrome Compound Order, 1351 T. E.;
5. Amendment of Limitation Act of 1314 T. E. (Order No. III of 1352 T. E.);
6. Notification No. 2037-P, dated the 30th August 1942, Re : Action to discourage the practice of listening to Axis Broadcasts;
7. Tyre Rationing Order, 1352 T. E.;
8. Adoption of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908—Order No. IV of 1352 T. E.;
9. Collective Fines Order, 1352 T. E. (Order No. V of 1352 T. E.);
10. Sugar Control Order, 1352 T. E.;
11. Legal Tender (inscribed Notes) Ordinance, 1352 T. E.;
12. Amendment of Tripura Tea Control Act, 1348 T. E.;

II. MILITARY.

67. Lt.-Col. (now Col.) Rana Jodha Jung Bahadur, M. B. E., M. C., as Chief Commandant, Tripura State Forces, took charge of the Military Department under *Robakaris* Nos. 199 and 200, dated 27. 12. 49 T. E., with effect from 1.1.50 T. E. and from the same date Major Kumar K. Dev Varma Bahadur took over the command of the 1st Tripura B. B. M. Rifles and continued to be in charge until 14. 12. 41, when he with the 1st Tripura B. B. M. Rifles proceeded to British India to serve under the Crown, leaving charge of the Depot of the 1st Tripura B. B. M. Rifles and the Trg. Coy. with Major Kumar B. L. Dev Varma Bahadur, who again on his transfer to H. H.'s Body Guards handed over the charge to Col. Rana Jodha Jung Bahadur, M. B. E., M. C., Chief Commandant on 13. 2. 42.

68. The actual strength of the regular Forces was 399 at the end of 1350 T. E. against 420 of the previous year, while at the end of the years 1351 T. E. and 1352 T. E. the actual strength was 492 and 732 respectively. During the year 1352 T. E. the State Army consisted of the following :—

Indian States Forces.

1. Infantry—1st Tripura B. B. M. Rifles (on active service).
2. Depot, 1st Tripura B. B. M. Rifles (including Band).
3. Training Company.

Other Forces.

1. His Highness' Bodyguard.
2. 2nd Tripura Infantry.
3. Kirit Militia.

69. About the close of the triennium the Forces were armed mostly with .303 Rifles, .410 muskets, revolvers, pistols, Arms. Vickers and Lewis Guns, besides other modern weapons.

70. **Asst. Military Adviser, C. I. S. F.**, visited Tripura State on 22.4.41. His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur was pleased to inspect the 1st Tripura Rifles on 22.4.41. The I. O. M. E. inspected the technical equipment of the 1st Tripura Rifles on 9.1.42. His Highness also inspected this unit again on 12.1.42. Lt-General Sir Frederick Gwatkin, C. B., D. S. O., M. C., Military Adviser-in-Chief, I. S. Forces, visited and inspected this unit from 18.1.42 to 19.1.42. The Resident for the Eastern States visited the State Forces on 25.1.42. The M. A., C. I. S. F., the Resident for the Eastern States and Brigadier Thomas, Commander, 88 Ind. Inf. Bde, visited the State Forces from 1.11.42 to 5.11.42. Brigadier Felix Williams and Lt-Col. Whyte visited Agartala and inspected the Tripura (M. B.) Legion on 26.6.42. Capt. Bore, R. E., visited this unit on 16.2.43 (10/52 T. E.) and gave demonstrations and lectures on explosives and Booby Traps. Brigadier Felix Williams and two other officers visited the unit on 8.2.43 (10/52 T. E.)

71. During the years under report, 12 S.O's, 9 I.O's and 18 I. O. R's **underwent** training in various courses in different schools and centres in British India or under attachment to different Indian Army units.

72. The 1st Tripura Rifles went out on 8.4.41 for camping and manoeuvres at Subalsing-Para, a place 21 miles east of Agartala in the interior, and held camps there up to 11.4.41, returning to Agartala on 12.4.41.

Depot, 1st Tripura B.B.M. Rifles, Trg. Coy. and all other Units of the Tripura State Forces held camps for 10 days at Udaipur (Tripura State) for Jungle Warfare training and other exercises.

73. General health of the forces during the years under report was **General Health.** good except for occasional attacks of malaria.

74. During the month of January 1943 the 1st Tripura Rifles and the Tripura Mahabir Legion (known as Tripforce), took part in the Arakan operations very successfully and captured the Japanese position at Kyauktaw in spite of comparatively heavy casualties. They received the following Immediate Awards for their gallantry :—

List of Personnel awarded Honours.

Sl. No.	Regtl. No.	Rank, Name.	Rank held at present.
M. C.			
1.	4603.	Capt. Maharakumar Arjun Kishore Dev Barman Bahadur (since deceased).	
I. O. M.			
1.	4633.	Jem. Balbahadur Thapa (since deceased).	
2.	174.	L/NK. Bimal Chandra Dev	Jemadar.
I. D. S. M.			
1.	4612.	Sub. Mingma Lama	Lieut.
2.	4681.	„ Ambar Prakash Sahi	Subedar.
3.	4686.	Jem. Maheswar Thapa	"
4.	4640.	„ Jaikarna Rai	"

Sl. No.	Regt. No.	Rank, Name.	Rank held at present.
5.	583.	Hav. Kulman Singh Lama	
6.	326.	„ Kartik Chandra Dev	... Jemadar.
7.	84.	„ Punaram Thapa	

MENTION IN DESPATCHES.

1.	4601.	Lt.-Col. K. C. Dev Barma Bahadur (since deceased).	
2.	4007.	Lt. Hrishikes Dev Varma ...	A/Major.
3.		Sub. Fariduddin Choudhury	2/Lt.
4.	4633.	Jem. Balbahadur Thapa (since deceased).	
5.	4644.	„ Mangal Dev	
6.	4641.	„ Narbahadur Gurung.	
7.	4646.	„ Dhan Bahadur (Discharged).	
8.	326.	Hav. Kartik Chandra Dev ...	Jem.
9.	583.	„ Kulman Singh	
10.	1170.	„ Sherbahadur Chhetri	
11.	105.	NK. Abdul Shamed	
12.	423.	„ Abdul Gafur (since discharged).	
13.	720.	„ Radhakrishna Dev ...	Havildar.
14.	84.	„ Punaram Thapa ...	„
15.	197.	„ Manibhadra Jaisi	
16.	388.	„ Ramani Das	
17.	632.	„ Biak Sanga Lushai	
18.	354.	L/Nk. Nibaran Laskar ...	Naik.
19.	823.	„ Hiralal	
20.		„ Ranbahadur Thapa.	
21.		Rfn. Abdul Barik	

C.-IN-C's COMMENDATION CARDS.

1.	4644.	Jem. Mangal Ch. Dev	
2.	4646.	„ Dhan Bahadur (since discharged).	
3.		NK. Lalgopal	
4.	72.	„ Sukdeo Gurung ...	A/Hav.
5.		Rfn. Kanai Singh ...	Naik.

THE BURMA GALLANTRY MEDAL.

1.	4644.	Jem. Mangal Ch. Dev	
2.	423.	NK. Abdul Gafur (since discharged).	
3.	197.	„ Manibhadra ...	Havildar.
4.	720.	„ Radhakrishna Dev ...	„
5.	388.	„ Ramani Das	
6.	823.	L/NK. Hiralal Das	
7.	554.	„ Nibaran Laskar ...	Naik.
8.	105.	NK. Abdul Shamed ...	Havildar.

CERTIFICATE OF GALLANTRY.

1.	EC 7864.	A/Major W. C. L. Creech	
2.	10519.	Ws/Lieut. F. T. Maginn	
3.	636.	L/Naik Dhanbahadur Thapa	
4.	195.	Naik Chandrakanta Dev	
5.	665.	RFN Surendra Ch. Dev	
6.	208.	L/Naik Birkumar Dev	

75. The following units were raised in the State from H. H's Body Guard and 2/T. Infantry and placed at the desposal of the Govt. of India during 1942. :—

Tripura Mahabir Legion (V Force).

49 Tripura Garrison Company.

76. Brigadier His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur personally raised and organised an Irregular Force of considerable strength from the hill tribes known as *Tripura Rajya Rakshi Bahini*. They manned the Picket Posts in strategical points in the State. Recce. parties were sent out occasionally as far as Burma border and they brought valuable information.

77. Excluding the expenditure on public works, and some general expenditure transferred to the "War Head", the total ordinary expenditure for the forces stood at Rs. 1,66,060 for the year 1350 T. E., Rs. 1,54,881 for the year 1351, and Rs. 99,628 for the year 1352 T. E. as against Rs. 1,55,594 of the year 1349 T. E. The decrease in 1352 T. E. it will be seen is not real, being due partly to the transfer of certain items of expenditure borne on the Military budget in the year 1351 to a new Head of expenditure named "War Expenditure" in the year 1352 T. E., and partly to the decrease in the expenditure on the 1st Tripura Rifles on account of their proceeding on active service, as also to some contribution from the Government of India for the Training company.

III. POLICE.

78. Rai G. R. Dutt Bahadur continued as Commissioner of Police Charge, during the triennium.

79. Mr. Naresh Kumar Bhattacharjee, B. Sc., continued as Deputy Commissioner of Police.

80. The total numerical strength of the Police force was 593 Strength, in 1350 and 1351 T. E. (1940-41 & 1941-42) and 612 in 1352 T. E. (1942-43), the increase in 1352 being due to the appointment of 19 permanent armed constables.

81. The total number of village choukidars throughout the period Rural Police, continued to be 177, as before.

82. There were 4 Inspectors of Police during the period as before, Inspecting Staff, their main duties being to exercise control over and maintain discipline amongst the subordinate staff, besides supervision of cases and inspection of Police Stations and Courts.

83. During the period there were 23 Sub-Inspectors, 21 Naib-Darogas, and 16 Writer Naib-Darogas on the Police establishment. Their behaviour with the public was generally satisfactory throughout. Investigating and Intelligence Staff.

84. One Sub-Inspector, 6 Naib-Darogas and 5 constables were employed in the Criminal Investigation Department, O. I. D. and Intelligence Staff, as before.

85. The total number of cases reported during the years under Crime, review was 2,576 as against 2,245 in the previous triennium.

86. The results of the cases are detailed below :—

Number of cases reported					Number investigated 2,509
Enquiry refused 67					
True	Intentionally false	Mistake of law	Mistake of fact	Noncog- nizable	
1,978	156	66	167	147	
Charge-sheet Finally reported					
1,075		898			

87. The above table shows only institutions from year to year with their disposal and does not include pending cases, the number of which was as subjoined :—

Pending from 1349 T. E.

(i. e. previous triennium)—	33	}
", ", 1350 T. E.—42		
", ", 1351 T. E.—83		

Pending from 1352 T. E.

(i. e. close of the triennium)—	95
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Almost all the above 158 cases were disposed of within the triennium.

88. Altogether 2,107 persons were arrested and 2,506 persons (including absconders) were sent up for trial by the Police in connection with various offences during the period under review, as against 1,534 arrested and 1,872 persons sent up in the previous triennium. Of the persons sent up, 1,555 were convicted and 389 acquitted as against 613 and 642 the corresponding figures for the previous triennium, while 562 (including absconding accused), awaited trial, against 617.

89. Fourteen cases of bad livelihood in which 29 accused were involved were started during the period, against 9 cases and 30 persons of the previous triennium. Only two cases were pending at the close of the period as against one.

90. Eight Arms Act cases were instituted against 38 persons, of whom 7 were convicted, 14 acquitted and 17 persons were awaiting trial.

91. Altogether 8 guns were stolen during the period against 20 of the previous triennium, of which 7 were recovered.

92. The total value of property stolen during the three years under review amounted to Rs. 52,198-6-6 against Rs. 43,035-6-3 of the preceding triennium. Of this amount Rs. 5,587-14-9 was recovered within the period against Rs. 11,024-18-6 in the previous triennium. The percentage of recovery was 10.10 against 25.58.

93. There were 83 cases of dacoity during the triennium against **Dacoity.** 30 in the previous three years. Charge-sheets against 38 persons in 13 cases were sent up, with the result that 7 persons were convicted and 1 acquitted, while 30 awaited trial at the end of the period. The corresponding figures for the previous triennium were as under :—

Charge-sheets—58 persons ;	Convicted—4 ;
Acquitted—11 ;	Pending trial—43.

94. Altogether 217 cases of unnatural death were reported **Unnatural death.** during the period against 194 of the previous three years. As before enquiries were held by the Police into all these cases and no foul play was detected in any of them.

95. One Inspector of Police, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Naib-Darogas and 5 Choukidars received money rewards, while **Rewards and Punishments.** 13 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Armed Sub-Inspectors, 11 Naib-Darogas, 2 Jamadars, 14 Writer Naib-Darogas, 2 Havildars and 137 Constables were fined or temporarily degraded and also 24 Constables and 4 Choukidars were dismissed from service for varying degrees of delinquency.

96. The Commissioner of Police was out on tour for 43 days **Tours.** against 84 days in the previous three years. The Deputy Commissioner of Police did not go out during the triennium under review as against 25 days of tour in the previous three years.

97. The relation of the State Police with the Police of the neighbouring districts in Bengal and Assam continued **Co-operation.** to be satisfactory.

98. Musketry and revolver practice were continued and the result **Musketry Practice.** showed improvements in marksmanship. One Havildar, one Naik and 8 Constables were rewarded for proficiency therein.

99. The expenditure during the three years under review **Expenditure.** amounted to Rs. 2,98,790 as against Rs. 2,55,869 in the previous triennium. The former included "War Expenditure" of a sum of Rs. 30,790.

IV. JUSTICE.

100. There were 17 Courts of Justice in the State during the years under report, exercising both civil and criminal **Courts.** jurisdiction, viz. :—High Court of Judicature, Tripura, with its Original and Appellate Sides, and 16 Courts of Magistrate-Munsiffs exercising original jurisdiction only.

101. Mr. Khagendra Chandra Nag, Bar.-at-Law, M. B. E., continued as Chief Justice and Babu Sarada Charan Sarkar High Court. M. A., B. L., as Puisne Judge (Appellate Side), till he was succeeded by Babu Akhil Chandra Majumder M. A., B. L., on the 22nd Asharh, 1351 T. E. Babu Ramani Mohan Goswamy M. A., B. L., continued as Civil & Sessions Judge (Original Side) during the years under report.

102. Altogether 7,923 criminal cases were instituted during the three years under review. With the balance of 983 pending from the previous triennium, the total number of cases for disposal before the several subordinate Courts was 8,906 as against 7,665 of the previous triennium as detailed below ; and out of these 8,906 cases, 7,735 were disposed of as against 6,682 of the preceding three years, leaving 1,171 cases pending at the end, against 983 of the previous triennium.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	During previous 3 years (1347-49.)	During three years (1350-52) under review.
Offences against the State and public tranquillity	174	459
Offences against person	2,304	2,833
Offences against property	3,753	4,050
Other offences	1,934	1,564
Total	7,665	8,906

103. The number of persons brought to trial during the years under report was 9,348 ; the number awaiting trial from the preceding years was 1174 ; the total number of persons thus brought to trial during the triennium under review was 10,522 as against 8,476 of the previous three years. Out of the aforesaid 9,348 persons, 2,022 were arrested by the police, 2,686 were produced on warrant, 3,532 appeared on summons, 1,086 appeared voluntarily and 22 persons were arrested in presence of Magistrates.

104. Out of the aforesaid 10,522 persons brought to trial before the several courts including the Sessions Court, 5,522 persons were discharged, 1,851 were acquitted, 1,410 were convicted, 28 died, 2 escaped, and 1,709 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the triennium. Out of the convicted persons, 459 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment extending from less than one month to 5 years and above, 4 persons were imprisoned for life, 892 were sentenced to fine only, 10 were bound down and 45 persons were warned for the future. The number of persons actually tried was 8,261 (excluding those discharged) as against 8,085 of the previous triennium and the percentage of convictions was thus 43.23 against 42.59 of the previous three years.

105. Altogether extradition of 182 persons from British India was granted by the Political Agent during the years under report, of whom 39 persons were arrested and surrendered to the State Courts concerned, and 41 persons appeared of their own accord, or were subsequently arrested within the State.

106. Out of 8,906 cases for disposal as stated above, the number of cases in which British subjects were concerned either as complainants or accused, was 1,082 as against 1,113 of the previous triennium. Out of these, 756 cases were cognizable and 326 non-cognizable. In 172 cases British subjects were complainants and in 910 cases they were the accused. In 360 cases both the parties were British subjects. In all 1,109 persons were actually brought under trial in those cases during the period under report, as against 1,499 of the previous triennium. Out of these 1,109 persons, 285 persons were convicted, 643 acquitted or discharged, 8 died, 11 escaped and 162 remained under trial at the close of the period.

107. 47 cases were committed to the Sessions during the three years under report and 1 case was pending from the previous triennium. Out of these 48 cases, 44 were disposed of during the period as detailed below. The number of persons involved in those 48 cases, was 141, of whom 52 were convicted, 70 were acquitted, 1 escaped and 18 remained under trial at the close of the triennium.

Description of cases.	Number of cases.	Nos. Disposed of.	Nos. Pending.	REMARKS.
Murder	5	5	0	
Murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by deadly weapons ...	1	1	0	
Murder with Conspiracy ...	1	1	0	
Murder and abetment of murder ...	2	2	0	
Murder and abduction in order that a person may be so disposed of as to be put in danger of being murdered ...	1	0	1	
Causing death by setting a trap ...	1	1	0	
Lurking house trespass by night, causing grievous hurt, and attempt to murder ...	1	1	0	
Attempt to murder ...	1	1	0	
Rioting with deadly weapons and kidnapping with intent to murder	1	1	0	
Calpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	10	9	1	
Dacoity by causing death with deadly weapons ...	1	1	0	
Dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	1	1	0	
Dacoity	8	7	1	
House trespass by night and dacoity	1	1	0	
Robbery with grievous hurt ...	1	1	0	
Rape	3	3	0	
Arson	1	1	0	
Rioting and causing grievous hurt ...	1	1	0	
Causing grievous hurt ...	1	1	0	
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt with deadly weapons ...	1	1	0	
Criminal trespass and grievous hurt ...	1	1	0	
Criminal trespass and attempt to commit arson ...	1	1	0	
Causing miscarriage	1	1	0	
Institution of false case	1	1	0	
Pickling pocket	1	0	1	
Total	48	44	4	

108. There were altogether 446 criminal appeals and motions as ^{Criminal appeals & motions.} against 655 of the previous triennium. These appeals and motions were disposed of as shown below :—

Rejected	...	...	...	...	24
Judgment affirmed	...	...	...	...	232
Modified	...	...	...	...	52
Reversed	...	...	...	...	78
Further enquiry ordered	...	...	...	...	20
					<u>406</u>
Pending	...	...	...	...	40
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>446</u>

The percentage of judgments affirmed and modified was 74.34 as against 71.97 of the previous three years.

109. The number of original civil suits instituted during the years ^{Original civil suits.} under report was 3,626 as against 4,105 of the preceding period. With the balance of 677 pending from the previous triennium, the total number of suits for disposal was 4,303 as against 4,837 of the preceding triennium. These suits were disposed of as shown below :

Ex parte	...	...	...	...	1,584
Admitted and compromised	...	...	...	...	416
Dismissed for want of prosecution	...	...	...	...	603
Disposed of on contest	...	...	...	...	999
Pending	...	...	...	...	701
					<u>4,303</u>
Total	...	...	...	...	4,303

The average duration of suits in the civil courts was 9 months and 17 days as against 4 months and 10 days of the previous triennium.

110. The total value of civil suits instituted during the three years ^{Nature and value of suits.} was Rs. 3,41,644-15-7 as against Rs. 3,31,987-3-3 of the previous period of three years. Out of 3,626 suits, instituted during the three years under review, 1,018 related to land, 1,760 to money transactions and 848 suits were of other classes. 2,098 suits were of the value of Rs. 100 and under ; 771 suits were of the value between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 ; 43 suits of value between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 ; 28 suits of value between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 ; 2 suits were of value above Rs. 5,000 and 684 suits were not estimable in money value.

111. The number of applications for the execution of decrees ^{Execution of decrees} filed during the years was 1,598, and there were 382 pending from the previous triennium. The total number for disposal was thus 1,980 as against 2,394 of the preceding period. The aggregate value of the new applications was Rs. 2,19,837-4-8 and that of the pending applications was Rs. 80,380-13-3, the total value thus amounting to Rs. 3,00,218-1-11, against Rs. 3,92,192-14-3 of the previous triennium. The number of applications disposed of was 1,552, the value of which was Rs. 2,12,381-5-0. The number of execution cases pending at the close of the period was 428 the value thereof being Rs. 87,836-12-11.

112. There were 318 civil appeals and motions filed during the years, as against 433 of the previous triennium. With the balance of 62 from the previous period, the total number of civil appeals and motions for disposal was 380 as against 543 of the preceding triennium. Out of these cases, 309 were disposed of during the years under report as against 481 of the previous triennium, leaving a balance of 71 cases at the close of the period. The following figures will show the result of appeals and motions in civil suits ;—

Decisions confirmed	...	...	...	173
Decisions reversed	...	...	...	61
Decisions modified	...	...	...	18
Remanded	...	...	...	22
Compromised or otherwise disposed of			...	35
				<hr/>
				309
Pending	...	...	...	71
				<hr/>
				380

The percentage of judgments wholly or partly upheld, excluding those in the cases compromised, was 69.71 against 62.38 of the preceding triennium.

113. The total value of civil appeals filed during the years under review was Rs. 21,740-11-0 and the average duration of each appeal was 7 months and 5 days as against 6 months and 10 days of the preceding triennium.

114. 49 civil suits were instituted in the Original Side, High Court, during the three years under report as against 63 of

Civil cases in the Original Side of the High Court. the previous period. With the balance of 27 suits pending from the preceding years, the total number for disposal was 76 as against 105 of the previous years. Of these, 40 suits were disposed of against 78, leaving 36 suits pending at the close of the triennium. There were 38 execution cases during the period under report, including 13 cases pending from the previous triennium. Of these, 24 were disposed of and 14 remained pending at the close of the period. There were 76 applications for succession and other certificates during the years under report ; with the balance of 4 of the previous triennium, the total number of such applications was 80 ; out of which 78 were disposed of as shown below and 2 remained pending at the close of the period under review.

Description of cases.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Probate cases	2	2	0
Succession certificates	26	26	0
Guardianship	52	50	2
Total	80	78	2

115. The total number of appeals and motions, both civil and criminal, including the number of cases pending from

Total number of appeals and motions. the previous triennium, was 826 as against 1,198 of the preceding period. Out of these appeals and motions, 715 were disposed of as against 1,109 of the previous triennium and 111 remained pending as against 89.

116. In comparison with the preceding triennium, the total number of appeals and motions for disposal decreased by 372 and there was also a decrease in disposal by 394 only due to a decrease in number of institutions.

V. PRISONS.

117. The State maintained 8 Jails including the Central Jail at the Capital during the years under review as before.
 Number of Jails. The Chief Medical Officer Dr. M. M. Majumdar and after him Capt. J. M. Ghosh, M. B. (Cal.) D. T. M & N. (Cantab) D. P. H. (London) C. L. S. T. M., remained as Superintendent.

118. The total jail population was 803 with 321 convicts, 473 under-trials, 1 civil prisoner, 4 lunatics and 4 detenus in 1350 T. E.; 1022 including 406 convicts, 600 under-trials, 4 civil prisoners, 4 lunatics and 8 detenus, in 1351 T. E., and 996 with 357 convicts, 630 under-trials, 3 lunatics and 6 detenus in 1352 T. E.

119. Prisoners undergoing imprisonment for more than 2 years numbered 75 in 1350 T. E., 85 in 1351 T. E., and Long-term prisoners. 104 in 1352 T. E. against 96 in 1349 T. E.

120. The following statement will show their offences, periods of sentence and occupation :—

Class of offence	Number of prisoners,			Occupation	REMARKS.
	1350 T.E.	1351 T.E.	1352 T.E.		
Murder ...	21	21	25		
Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder ...	12	16	12		
Attempt to murder ...	—	1	—	They were employed in	
Grievous hurt ...	9	13	11	brick	
Robbery ...	2	1	3	manufacture, at	
Theft ...	3	4	4	oilmills, wheat	
Dacoity ...	15	24	20	grinding, soorki	
Picking pocket ...	1	1	1	pounding,	
Keeping stolen property in possession ...	—	—	1	<i>khowa</i>	
Security for good behaviour for habitual offence ...	10	1		breaking, weaving,	
Keeping gun in possession without license	—	—	1	gardening, bamboo and	
Rape ...	1	1		cane works,	
Kidnapping ...	—	1	18	tailoring, and	
Breach of trust ...	1	1	1	paddy husking	
Desertion from cantonment ...	—	—	3	etc.	
Desertion from Battle Field ...	—	—	2	Convicted by Court martial.	Transferred to Civil Jail for custody.
Insubordination ...	—	—	3		
TOTAL	175	85	104		

121. In 1350 T. E. one convict died of septic almia in the Central Jail, Agartala. One convict suffering from hook-worm died in the said Jail during the year 1352 T. E.

122. As before the Reformatory school in the Central Jail continued to work during the years under review. **Education.** The number of convict students was 18 in 1350 T. E. In 1351 T. E. the number of students was 14 of whom 2 were sent up for the Pathshala Examination both coming out successful. The number during the year 1352 T. E. was 14.

123. One under-trial escaped from the Sabrum Jail but was **Escape.** re-arrested in 1350 T. E. One under-trial from the Belonia Jail, one under-trial from the Khowai Jail and two under-trials from the Dharmanagar Jail escaped during the year 1351 T. E. 3 of whom were re-arrested. During the year 1352 T. E. 22 convicts effected their escape from the Central Jail. One convict from the Sonamura Jail and one under-trial from the Khowai Jail also escaped.

124. On the occasion of the auspicious birthday ceremony of **Special Release.** His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur, 11, 10 and 15 convicts were respectively released in 1350 1351 and 1352 T. E.

125. The staff of the jails during the years under report remained **Staff.** the same as in the year 1349 T. E.

126. One Jamadar was fined and one warder was discharged from **Punishment.** service in the Central Jail in 1352 T. E.

127. Lt.-Col. C. P. Hancock, Resident for the Eastern States with **Visit.** His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur visited the Central Jail, Agartala, on the 25th January 1942.

128. The income of the Central Jail amounted to Rs. 7,319 in **Income.** 1350 T. E., Rs. 5,380 in 1351 T. E. and Rs. 10,922 in 1352 T. E.

129. The total expenditure in the jails came upto Rs. 22,982, **Expenditure.** Rs. 20,031 and Rs. 36,006 respectively in the years under report against Rs. 29,755 in the year 1349 T. E.

— — —

VI. REGISTRATION.

130. Thakur Rebati Mohan Deb Barman, Revenue Secretary was in charge of the Registration Department during the years 1350 T. E. and 1351 T. E. and Thakur Kamini Kumar Singh, Minister, thereafter during the year 1352 T. E.

131. The number of Registration offices continued to be 9, **Registration Offices.** there being one at the headquarters station of each of the Divisions and Sub-Divisions. In the Mofussil the Divisional and the Sub-Divisional Officers and in certain Divisions

the Second Officers acted as Registrars. For the Sadar Division there was a separate Registrar at Agartala.

132. The total number of documents (including previous year's ~~Registration & disposal~~ balance) presented for registration during the year 1350 T. E. was 9,747 against 9,413 of the previous year, while such documents in 1351 T. E. and 1352 T. E. were 11,209 and 13,735 respectively. Of these, 63, 38 and 42 deeds respectively were refused registration on different grounds and 1,587, 2,665 and 4,101 deeds remained pending at the end of the year 1350 T. E., 1351 T. E. and 1352 T. E. respectively.

133. The total value covered by the documents in 1350, 1351 and 1352 T. E. amounted to Rs. 10,77,528, Rs. 13,75,939 and Rs. 12,96,226 respectively against Rs. 10,67,149 of the year 1349 T. E., while the total value covered by the documents actually registered was Rs. 11,54,456, Rs. 12,68,999 and Rs. 12,58,593 respectively against Rs. 9,88,218 of the year 1349 T. E.

134. With suits pending from the previous year, the total number ~~Suits and appeals.~~ of suits brought before the Registration Department in respect of documents, the registration of which had been refused in various registration offices in the years 1350, 1351 and 1352 T. E. was 57, 35 and 41, out of which 36, 13 and 21 were disposed of and 21, 22 and 20 remained pending at the end of those years respectively.

135. The total number of appeals (including balance from the previous year) was 5, 1 and 2 in 1350, 1351 and 1352 T. E. respectively, out of which 5 and 1 were disposed of in the year 1350 and 1351 respectively and 2 remained pending at the end of the year 1352 T. E. No appeal remained pending at the end of the year 1350 and 1351 T. E.

136. The total income from fees and fines in the years 1350, 1351 and 1352 T. E. was Rs. 8,061, Rs. 9,629 ~~Income and Expenditure.~~ Rs. 11,497 and the expenditure Rs. 3,552, Rs. 3,306 and Rs. 3,567, the net income thus amounting to Rs. 4,509, Rs. 6,323 and Rs. 7,930, respectively. The corresponding figures for 1349 T. E. were as under : Income Rs. 9,078, Expenditure Rs. 3,634, net income Rs. 5,444.

VII. MUNICIPALITY

137. As before the State had the only Municipality at the capital town of Agartala during the years under report with ~~Municipality.~~ a population of about 20,000.

138. A Committee of 9 members—all nominated, administered the Municipality with Thakur Lalit Mohan Deb Barman, M. A., B. L. as the official Chairman and Babu Haridas Bhattacherjee as non-official Vice-Chairman elected by the Municipal Commissioners. Thakur Lalit Mohan Deb Barman acted

as Chairman till the appointment of Lt.-Col. Rana Jodha Jung Bahadur, Chief Commandant, Tripura Military Forces, as Chairman towards the end of the year 1350 T. E. The present Committee of 12 Commissioners—6 elected by the local public and 6 nominated by the State according to the new Municipal Act of 1349 T. E.—assumed the charge of municipal administration towards the beginning of the year 1351 T. E., Babu Naresh Kumar Bhattacherjee, B. sc., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Tripura State and Babu Nripendra Mohan Bose being elected by the Commissioners, Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively.

139. In the year 1350 T. E. the Committee held 10 meetings, average of attendance of members being 5·5 as against 8·1 of the preceding year and in the year 1351 T. E. the Committee held 13 meetings average attendance of members being 8·4 as against 5·5 of the preceding year ; in the year 1352 T. E. the Committee held 14 meetings the average attendance of members being 7·4 as against 8·4 of the preceding year.

140. The realization on account of Municipal and Latrine taxes
 Income. in the year 1350 T. E. was Rs. 4,014-14-9, in the year 1351 T. E. Rs. 5,593-14-9, and in the year 1352 T. E. Rs. 7,130-10-3. Both Municipal and Latrine taxes amounting to nearly Rs. 2,000-0 due by the members of the Ruling Family living outside the palace proper and the Prabhu Goswamis of Sreepat remained outstanding. Had the above amount been realized the collection would have been more satisfactory.

141. The State grant for the year 1350 T. E. was Rs. 15,235, in the year 1351 T. E. Rs. 15,475 and in the year 1352 T. E. Rs. 10,000.

142. The Miscellaneous Collections from all sources including deposits for the three years under review were Rs. 825, Rs. 1,354 and Rs. 1,484-6-9 respectively. Thus the total receipts of the municipality year by year was Rs. 20,075 in 1350, Rs. 22,423 in 1351 and Rs. 18,615-1-0 in 1352 T. E.

143. The expenditure was Rs. 20,075, Rs. 22,423 and Rs. 17,552-11
 Expenditure. respectively in the years 1350, 1351, and 1352 T. E.

144. The control and management of the Bazar at the capital
 The Ishanganja Bazar. continued to be in the hands of the Municipal Committee, the income from the Bazar being earmarked for Bazar improvement.

145. The total realization from the Bazar amounted to in the year 1350 T. E. Rs. 7,592-9-9, in the year 1351 T. E. Rs. 7,788-4-6 and in the year 1352 T. E. Rs. 7,897-12-0.

146. The expenditure against the Bazar Fund in 1350 T. E. was Rs. 17,993-8-9, in 1351 T. E. Rs. 8,384-10-9, and in 1352 T. E. Rs. 3,418-7.

147. The general health of the town was on the whole
 Health. fair inspite of occasional outbreaks of malaria, influenza and other diseases.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. WEATHER AND CROPS—AGRICULTURE.

148. The charge of the Department during the triennium was ^{Charge of the Department.} with Thakur K. K. Singh, Minister.

149. Mr. J. C. Choudhury, s. e., m. s. a. (Tokyo) m. r. Agri. s. (London) continued as Director of Agriculture till ^{Staff.} his retirement in 1352 T. E. Mr. S. Chakraborty b. sc. Assistant Agricultural officer being transferred to Revenue Department in 1351 T. E. Mr. Sunil Kumar Roy, b. ag. was appointed in his place. Co-operative officer Mr. P. Das Gupta was transferred to the Revenue Department in 1351 T. E.

150. The executive staff of the Department was abolished in 1352 T. E. as a war economic measure.

151. Several propaganda meetings were held in different parts ^{Propaganda.} of the State with the help of lantern slides on various subjects, such as, general agriculture, crop extension, cattle improvement, Poultry farming, Cottage industries, Co-operation, Hygiene, Sanitation, Child Welfare, Maternity, Temperance and Rural Reconstruction.

152. Leaflets on fodder, compost manures, manure preservation, ^{Publicity.} ground-nuts, sericulture, on cotton and indigenous treatment of cattle, and playlets on sericulture, were distributed all over the State.

153. A large number of sugarcane cuttings of C. O. 213 were ^{Seed distribution.} distributed at Dharmanagar Division among the cultivators. Different kinds of both English and Indian vegetable seeds and seedlings were also distributed among the people of Agartala and its suburbs.

154. As a result of vigorous propaganda made by the staff of ^{Eri-culture.} this Department the people realised fully the necessity of eri-rearing and many families took up the work in right earnest as a Cottage industry, and weaving of cloths in hand-loom from hand-spun eri-thread was gradually in progress.

155. The Co-operative officer toured in different parts of the State ^{Co-operation and Rural Reconstruction.} and preached among the people the importance of co-operation in all economic as well as social activities and tried to organise rural areas on that line. He also carried on propaganda with the help of magic lantern on the subject of rural uplift.

156. Under the gracious direction of His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur, at Radhakishorenagar, situated ^{Cattle farm.} at a distance of about six miles from Agartala, a hilly place was selected for starting a cattle farm, and an artificial Jheel was created by erecting a dam across some marshy lands. The work had however to be postponed in 1352 T. E. owing to the war situation.

157. At the instance of the Government of India a census of live-stock of this State was taken by this Department **Cattle Census.** in January, 1940.

158. Various leaflets in connection with the "Grow More Food" Campaign were distributed to all classes of people "Grow More Food" Campaign. and extensive propaganda to induce the cultivators to grow more food grains by double cropping in suitable lands, bringing all cultivable fallow lands under crops and improving yield of crops by using better and improved strains of seeds and proper manuring was carried on all through in right earnest by all possible means.

159. The subjoined statements show the rainfall and temperature Rainfall & Temperature. in the State during the period as a whole. The rainfall was however occasionally unseasonable and in some localities excessive for a time.

Rainfall.

Serial No.	Years under Review.	Total average rainfall.	Quinquennial average.	Maximum fall.	Minimum fall.	Monthly average heaviest fall.
1.	1350 T. E.	70.82"	80.52"	95.28 (Sabroom)	59.92" (Udaipur)	20.90"
2.	1351 "	99.78"	83.83"	118.90" (Sabroom)	74.13" (Amarpur)	24.40"
3.	1352 "	92.18"	88.42"	118.92" (Dharmanagar)	58.31" (Belonia)	20.95"

Temperature.

Years under Review.	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	REMARKS.
1350 T. E.	96°	51°	
1351 T. E.	97°	51°	
1352 T. E.	98°	52°	

160. During the years 1350 T. E., 1351 T. E. and 1352 T. E., Labour and wages. male labourers generally earned from 5 annas to Re. 1-4 and female labourers from 4 annas to 8 annas a day, while *Gharamies* (thatchers) earned from 8 annas to Re. 1-4 and carpenters, blacksmiths and masons from 12 annas to Rs. 2 per day. Most of the labourers came from the neighbouring British districts.

161. The subjoined table shows the average prices of rice and Food Crops. paddy during the triennium in the month of Chait.

Years.	Rice per maund.	Paddy per maund.	REMARKS.
1350 T. E.	Rs. 3 to Rs. 5-8	Re. 1-4 to Rs. 3	
1351 T. E.	Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7	Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 4	
1352 T. E.	Rs. 8 to Rs. 28	Rs. 4 to Rs. 18	

162. The Veterinary staff continued to be the same as in the previous years, with one Veterinary Surgeon, one Veterinary Compounder Assistant and a Tolua. Rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases of cattle prevailed in some parts of the State and proper help was rendered by the staff.

163. No Taccavi loan was issued during the years under review.
Taccavi.

164. Director of Agriculture was out on tour for 10 days in 1351 T. E. Veterinary Surgeon was out on tour for 45 days in 1350 T. E., 34 days in 1351 T. E. and 15 days in 1352 T. E.

165. The staple crops in the State in these three years were paddy, jute, sugar-cane, linseed cotton and mustard. Among other crops grown in different parts of the State, pine-apple, groundnut, chilli, potatoes, tomatoes and pulse besides various kinds of ordinary vegetables are worth mention.

II. FOREST AND CUSTOMS.

166. Mr. Jatindra Nath Mitra, as Secretary, remained in charge of the Department till 2. 3. 51 T. E. The post of Secretary having been abolished, the Department was put under the charge of Kumar Nandlal Deb Barman Bahadur, Conservator of Forests.

167. With the exception of a few mahals which were leased out, all the forests were under Khas management.

168. During the years under review the Department had at its disposal the undermentioned staff.

Rank.	1350 T. E.	1351 T. E.	1352 T. E.
1. Station Officer	1	1	1
2. Customs Officers	6	—	—
3. Foresters	13	14	14
4. Asst. Foresters	25	24	25
5. Moharers	10	10	10
6. Head Guards	49	49	51
7. Literate Guards	18	14	14
8. Guards	248	215	218
9. Boatmen	9	9	9

Patrol Staff.

1. Forester	1	1	1
2. Head Guards	3	3	4
3. Guards	20	20	26

169. In 1351 T. E. the posts of Customs Officers were abolished and their services were transferred to the Revenue Department.

170. During these years the Patrol staff was out on duty in several sections throughout the State according to necessity.

171. There were during the years altogether 84 stations which ~~Forest and Customs Stations.~~ included offices of reserved forests and Toll Stations.

172. In these years the management of the forests was carried on ~~Management.~~ according to State rules and regulations. The system followed was more or less allied to the selection system, with some modification to suit local conditions and peculiar circumstances affecting local hill population. The policy behind this system was to prepare the forests for scientific management in the near future with the least possible inconvenience to the inhabitants.

173. The toll station at Amlighat continued to be under the ~~Management of Amlighat Toll Station.~~ management of the State Forest & Customs Department during the years under report. The rules followed in the management was those of the Bengal Forest Department. According to the terms of agreement with the Bengal Government, a Ranger from Bengal Forest Department was placed in charge of the station during 1350 T. E. An officer of the State Forest Department was in charge of the Toll Station under arrangement both in 1351 T. E. and 1352 T. E.

174. The total revenue collected and the expenditure incurred at the station during the years under report were as follows :—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1940-41 (1350 T. E.)	Rs. 58,973	Rs. 4,016
1941-42 (1351 T. E.)	„ 58,346	„ 3,806
1942-43 (1352 T. E.)	„ 58,865	„ 3,861

175. In previous years a doctor of Sub Assistant Surgeon class used to be appointed each year at Amlighat for four months from December to March for giving free medical aid to the Toll Station Staff and to the cutters and exporters. But according to subsequent arrangement with the Bengal Government, a doctor of the same category was posted at the station for the whole year during the triennium.

176. As in the previous years, the forest produce from the Fee ~~Fee Simple Lots.~~ Simple Lots above the Amlighat Toll Station was exported free of duty under passes granted by the Collector of Chittagong.

177. In addition to 530.5 sq. miles of reserved forest area of ~~Forest Reserves.~~ previous years, 630 sq. miles of forests in the following six plots were reserved during 1351 and 1352 T. E. Thus the total area of reserved forests upto 1352 T. E. came to 1160.5 sq. miles.

1. Langtarai Reserve ... 368 Sq. miles in Kailashahar Division.
2. Unakoti Reserve ... 72 „ „ in Kailashahar „ and
3. Langai Machmara Reserve ... 124 „ „ Dharmanagar Divisions.
4. Thal Reserve... ... 16 „ „ in Dharmanagar Division.
5. Taranagar Reserve ... 20 „ „ in Sadar Division.
6. Harishnagar Reserve ... 30 „ „ „ „

178. In 1350 and 1351 T. E. Kheda operations were undertaken ~~Kheda operations.~~ as detailed below. But in 1352 T. E. owing to the emergent situation, no lease for kheda was granted.

Names of Divisions.	No. of kheda operation.		No. of elephants caught.	
	1350 T. E.	1351 T. E.	1350 T. E.	1351 T. E.
Kailashahar	3	3	42	5
Khowai	1	1	7	—
Dharmanagar	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	5	4	49	5

179. Besides the above, 11 more elephants were caught by what is known as Mela Shikar Method in 1350 T. E. The total number of elephants caught in 1350 T. E. was 60 against 5 only in 1351 T. E.

180. The number of Agents for the sale of permits on ^{Permit Agents.} commission for shoulder-borne export of minor forest produce by land route was 148 in 1350 T. E. 149 in 1351 T. E. and 135 in 1352 T. E.

181. So far upto 1352 T. E., approximately 148 acres were ^{Afforestation.} planted with Gamair, Sal, and Jarul. Out of this area of 148 acres, during 1350 T. E., only gammir seeds were put out over 19½ acres and in 1351 T. E. Taungya system of regeneration was first tried over 5 acres. But due to want of labour no further extension of plantation was undertaken in 1352 T. E. The regeneration of the years under report was quite satisfactory though proper tending of the new crop could not be done for want of labour.

182. The following table shows the results of collection of forest <sup>Sources of income and
receipts.</sup> and customs revenue under different heads during the years under report as compared with 1349 T. E.

Heads of revenue.	1349 T.E.	1350 T.E.	1351 T.E.	1352 T.E.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Unclassed open forests:—				
(a) Toll on forest produce exported by river routes	3,55,990	3,32,922	3,19,127	4,72,364
(b) Toll on forest produce exported by land routes under permits	81,268	77,501	81,456	99,094
(c) Toll collection (State share) of the Amli- ghat Toll Station ...	38,680	39,995	41,060	42,449
(d) Grazing fees ...	9,739	16,385	15,477	19,428
(e) Thatching grass Mahals	4,180	4,392	4,758	4,702
II. Reserved Forests— sale of Sal	1,928	1,806	649	5,331
III. Elephant Kheda ...	3,951	7,607	2,288	—
IV. Match Excise Duty	37,674	9,627	34,087	43,428
V. Tax on cotton and oil seeds	1,42,707	66,422	92,597	37,612
VI. Duty on jute ...	90,292	63,212	45,136	57,501
VII. Duty on Tea ...	49,414	46,092	53,590	67,437
VIII. Duty on Rice and paddy	59,467	74,590	89,842	45,100
TOTAL ...	8,75,290	7,40,551	7,80,067	8,94,446

183. The quantity of timber exported during the years under report with the amount of duty realised, is shown below :—

	1350 T. E.		1351 T. E.		1352 T. E.		REMARKS.
	Quantity (in c. ft.)	Duty (in Rs.)	Quantity (in c. ft.)	Duty (in Rs.)	Quantity (in c. ft.)	Duty (in Rs.)	
1. Timber other than Sal	5,34,180	1,04,157	1,94,168	98,089	5,68,985	1,31,891	
2. Sal	8,029	1,806	1,539	849	11,134	6,331	
3. Timber exported by the Feni river (State share)	15,174	3,107	18,313	3,202	9,985	2,486	

184. The Maharaja Match Factory manufactured 14400, 9000 and 8800 gross of finished matches and paid Rs. 60-15-0, Rs. 38-4-0 and Rs. 38-10-0 respectively as duty on timber used for the purpose during the years under report. The State share of the Match Excise Duty received from the Government of India has been shown in the table in para 182.

185. Altogether 319 cases against 764 persons were instituted during the period. With 36 cases against 91 accused Forest offences and results. pending from the previous triennium, the total number of cases for disposal stood at 355 involving 855 persons. The cases were disposed of as under—

186. Tried—252 ; Compounded—44 ; Pending—59.

187. Of 855 persons involved, 23 were imprisoned, 344 were fined 16 received punishment of both imprisonment and fine, 68 were warned for the future, 192 were acquitted or discharged, 1 died in course of trial and 211 persons were awaiting trial.

188. In 1350 T. E. one Forester and one Literate guard were suspended from service for a few months and then fined ; one Forester and one Assistant Forester were fined ; one guard was suspended from service for some time and then let off with a warning and two guards were dismissed from service for misconduct. In 1351 T. E., no forest subordinate was punished for any offence. In 1352 T. E. one Forester, one Assistant Forester and one Literate guard were punished with fine and one guard was dismissed from service for neglect of duty.

189. The Secretary and the Conservator of Forests were out on tour as under :—

	1350 T. E.	1351 T. E.	1352 T. E.
Secretary Conservator of Forests	60 days	3 days 45 days	— 24 days.

III. PUBLIC WORKS.

190. The Chief Minister, Manyabara Raja Rana Bodhjung Bahadur, F. R. G. S. was in charge of the Public Works Department as before. Honorary Capt. J. N. Bhaduri, R. E., C. E., M. I. E. (India), M. R. San I. (London), was State Engineer up to 1351 T. E. On his retirement Capt. A. K. Sen, B. E. was State Engineer in 1352 T. E.

191. The total expenditure incurred during the years under review on Public Works including Improvement works, amounted to Rs. 7,88,332 as detailed below against Rs. 10,06,588 of the previous triennium.

Description of works.	Ordinary Public works.	Improvement works including Local Fund.	Road Improvement works.	TOTAL.
Buildings.				
1350 T. E.	31,815	97,256		1,38,573
1351 " "	33,942	62,310		96,261
1352 " "	53,973	71,785		1,25,758
Roads & Bridges.				
1350 T. E.	2,484	691	92,953	98,103
1351 " "	4,392		97,799	1,02,101
1352 " "	5,705		43,726	49,431
Tanks & Tube Wells.				
1350 T. E.	495	6,430		6,925
1351 " "	374	6,400		6,774
1352 " "	46	642		698
Miscellaneous works.				
1350 T. E.	1,270	16,706		17,976
1351 " "	1,053	27,483		28,536
1352 " "	1,521	19,939		21,460
Minor works at Rajbari Karkhana.				
1350 T. E.	691			691
1351 " "	982			982
1352 " "	761			761
Establishment.				
1350 T. E.	12,868	8,640	13,856	35,162
1351 " "	23,070	4,300	8,000	35,370
1352 " "	25,785		8,800	34,585
	2,01,005	* 3,22,593	2,64,734	7,88,332

*This includes contributions from local funds amounting to Rs. 22,101, consisting of, buildings—Rs. 6,600, tube-wells—Rs. 5,000, miscellaneous works—Rs. 10,501.

192. The following works were carried out during the years :—

Sadar.

1. Construction of Post, Telegraph and Telephone exchange office at Agartala.
2. Improvement of family quarters at the Military cantonment.
3. Constructing Military Hospital Building at the Military cantonment.
4. Construction of Barrack house for His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur's Body Guards.
5. Improvement of Tulsibati Girls' School.
6. Improvement of Tripura Boarding.
7. Improvement of Reserve Thana.
8. Constructing two buildings at T. B. Sanatorium.
9. Improvement of Jail Buildings.
10. Constructing a house for detenus in Sadar Jail.
11. Constructing Kalazar ward in V. M. Hospital.

12. Construction of Laskar Boarding.
13. Improvement of Sadar Thana.
14. Improvement of Sadar Tahasil station.
15. Improvement work in studio building and Body Guards Magazine in Palace.
16. Improvement of Bazar Buildings.
17. Clearing and cutting jungles at Jagatpur Tila for new cantonment.
18. Improvement of Chief Minister's quarters.
19. Earth work for circular park at the junction of Mantri Bari and Mogra Roads.
20. Constructing one Pucca well East of the Kunjaban palace.
21. Improvement of the Andharmanik dam.
22. Constructing an Earthquake-proof Building at the Palace.
23. Providing a 4-seated latrine with septic tank and an extra kitchen at Durgabari.
24. Gate Building in front of Pandal.
25. Constructing a Pucca Gallery at the Pandal.
26. Improvement of the Palace Compound.
27. Constructing a Motor Garage at Minister's Office.
28. Improvement of Revenue Officer's quarters.
29. Repairs and certain improvement of the quarters of the Raj family.
30. Constructing quarters for Capt. Maharaj Kumar D. K. Dev Barma Bahadur and Maharaj Kumar A. K Dev Barma Bahadur.
31. Necessary repairs to the Kunjaban Palace proper.
32. Repairs to Malanchabash.
33. Sinking Tube well at the office compound.
34. Sinking Tube well at Sessions Judge's quarters.
35. Excavating a tank within the existing ditches lying to the north of the Uzir Bari.
36. Excavation of a tank at Nagaichharah.
37. Excavation of a tank to the north of the Palace Compound.
38. Constructing a new road at Badarughat.
39. Improvement of Mogra Road.
40. Improvement of the bridge over Sakuntala Road.
41. Remodelling Madhuban Road.
42. Metalling Hospital Road.
43. Improvement of Agartala-Champaknagar Road.
44. Repairs to Akhaura Road.
45. Repairs to Kalachharah-Fatickchharah Road. (1350 T. E.)
46. Improvement of Prasad Pratoli between Katakhali Bridge and Major Kumar B. L. Deb Barma Bahadur's quarters.
47. Repairs to bridges on Bishalgarh-Melaghar Road (1350 T. E.)
48. Setting up mile-stones, sign boards etc. on the roads.
49. Constructing Salbagan diversion road. (1350 T. E.)
50. Steel work in trusses in reinforced concrete works at Gazaria on the Agartala-Mogra Road.
51. Constructing a road from Khojajuri to Dharmagarh linking up the State with Assam Road.

52. Remodelling drain across the Puran Agartala for the drainage of Agartala Town between Jail Road and Ranir Bazar Road.
53. Improvement of Bridges on Trenching Ground Road.
54. Arboriculture on Kunjaban Road.
55. Pucca and Katcha works in the Murati Prangan.
56. Remodelling Kalapania Khal.
57. Constructing new roads in the new colonies at Durjoynagar, Ratannagar etc.
58. Substantial progress of Kashipur-Prayagpur Improvement works.
59. Constructing the western portion of the Barjala Road.
60. Experimental crete way on Agartala-Bishalgarh Road.
61. Making new by-roads in Arunduti Nagar.
62. Cement concrete approach road at the front of the Administration Building.
63. Automatic Sluice Gate to the east of the Gol Bazar.

Kailashahar.

64. Substantial progress of Kailashahar H. E. School.
65. Constructing M. E. School at Goldharpur.
66. Constructing Girls' M. E. School.
67. Constructing Thana officer's quarters at Kailashahar.
68. Improvement of Unakoti road.

Khowai.

69. Improvement of Second Officer's quarters.
70. Excavating a Tank at Khowai for the public.
71. Constructing Subal Singh Bari Road between Mohanpur and Subal Singh Bari.
72. Improvement of road from Subal Singh Bari to Khowai.
73. Constructing Culverts on Khowai-Barmura Road.
74. Improvement of Khowai-Kalyanpur Road.

Sonamura.

75. Improvement of Sonamura-Comilla Road. (1350 T. E.)
76. Raising Battali-Melaghar Road. (1351 T. E.)
77. Improvement of Melaghar-Bholamura Road.
78. Improvement of Sonamura embankment work in Durgabari Road.
79. Improvement of the west embankment of road in Rudrasagar.

Udaypur.

80. Clearing Jagannath Dighi at Udaypur.
81. Improvement of Matabari Road.
82. Improvement of Chandrapur Road.

Dharmanagar.

83. Improvement of Raghna road.

Belonia.

84. Constructing Lungthung-Muharipur Road.

IV. TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

193. The principal exports were timber and other forest produce of various kinds, cotton, oil-seeds (Til and Mustard) Jute, Tea and Gur (Molasses). The principal exports of the years under review besides timber (mentioned in the connected section) are shown below.

	1349 T. E.	1350 T. E.	1351 T. E.	1352 T. E.
Cotton	68,964 Mds.	19,970 Mds.	33,395 Mds.	7,250 Mds.
<i>Til</i>	10,774 „	24,043 „	18,708 „	20,747 „
Mustard	32,917 „	35,511 „	38,430 „	39,358 „
Jute	2,37,430 „	5,05,696 „	90,272 „	4,60,008 „
Tea	32,05,263 lbs.	32,53,718 lbs.	33,17,290 lbs.	33,27,423 lbs.
Rice & Paddy ...	—	5,96,720 Mds.	7,18,736 Mds.	3,60,800 Mds

CHAPTER V—REVENUE & FINANCE.

1. REVENUE.

194. The following table shows the total collection in each of the years under different heads as compared with 1349 T. E.

Serial No.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	1349 T. E.	1350 T. E.	1351 T. E.	1352 T. E.	Remarks
1.	Land Revenue	6,27,569	5,42,196	6,13,664	7,94,073	
2.	Road Cess	40,420	34,823	39,847	50,477	
3.	Road Improvement Fund ...	1,03,986	1,30,235	1,20,804	78,714	
4.	Rents of markets	7,015	7,568	7,542	9,062	
5.	Family Tax in the hills ...	77,366	42,712	62,471	52,274	
6.	Toll on forest produce ...	3,55,990	8,32,923	8,19,089	4,72,364	
7.	Income from permit sale ...	81,268	77,501	81,464	99,094	
8.	Feni River Tolls*	40,325	39,995	41,060	42,449	
9.	Elephant & buffalo grazing Mahals	9,739	16,385	15,479	19,428	
10.	Thatching grass Mahals ...	4,180	4,392	4,768	4,702	
11.	Reserve Sal Forests	1,928	1,806	649	5,331	
12.	Tax on cotton and oil-seeds ...	1,42,707	66,422	92,556	37,612	
13.	Adda Mahal	24,666	25,299	28,854	29,007	
14.	Excise	91,453	97,339	90,910	97,880	
15.	Stamps and Court-fees ...	66,660	69,528	70,289	77,266	
16.	Law and Justice (Fines) ...	1,006	1,582	1,599	3,870	
17.	Process fees	6,930	8,200	7,585	8,388	
18.	Registration	9,078	8,081	9,829	11,497	
19.	Jail	7,391	7,319	5,330	10,922	
20.	Cattle pounds	3,406	8,819	2,661	3,196	
21.	Nazars	61,507	47,080	59,685	70,623	
22.	Education	15,111	17,271	18,801	19,070	
23.	Tea Royalty	49,414	46,092	53,580	67,487	
24.	Jute Export duty	90,292	68,212	45,136	57,501	
25.	Duty on matches	37,674	9,627	34,085	43,428	
26.	Miscellaneous	88,966	75,990	70,845	1,08,790	
27.	Public Works	—	5,408	7,038	6,281	
28.	Kheda Operations	8,961	7,607	2,290	—	
29.	Money Lenders' License fees ...	5,577	8,884	4,559	4,829	
30.	Municipal Contribution ...	—	4,840	6,948	—	
	TOTAL ...	20,55,595	17,98,592	19,18,817	22,85,558	

* State share only shown; for total vide para 174.

195. The total collections in the year 1352 T. E. were Rs. 22,85,556, in 1351 T. E. Rs. 19,28,817, and in 1350 T. E. Rs. 17,98,592 ; against Rs. 20,55,595 in 1349 T. E. The net increase in collection in the year 1351 T. E. was Rs. 1,30,225 in comparison with that of the previous year ; while in 1352 T. E. there was satisfactory increase of Rs. 3,56,739 in comparison with the collection in 1351 T. E. and that of Rs. 2,29,961 in comparison with 1349 T. E., the closing year of the previous triennium.

196. The decrease in the total collection in 1350 T. E. was due to the gradual and remarkable fall-off under heads Tax on Cotton and Oil-seeds, as well as Jute Export Duty, mainly due to export and marketing difficulties and the economic situation in the hill sections. There was also some decline in the figures for land revenue in 1350 T. E. ascribable to the emergency, but subsequent rise is steady and noticeable.

197. The decrease under head Road Improvement Fund in the year 1352 was due to imposition of restrictions on the export of rice and paddy to avert shortage of food.

198. The collections under other heads showed substantial increase.

II. FINANCE.

199. Rai Sahib S. C. Dutt was in charge of the Department Charge. during the three years under review.

200. Subjoined is a consolidated abstract account of the Financial transactions of the State and attached Zemindaries from 1347 T. E. to 1352 T. E.

201. The period under report started with an opening balance of Rs. 17,55,151 against Rs. 22,44,465 in the previous triennium.

202. The total receipts during the period from all sources, including deposits, law charges recovered, refunds and compensation for lands acquired as well as Road Fund amounted to Rs. 1,10,89,700 against Rs. 1,11,42,994 in the previous three years (1347-49 T. E.). The total sum available for expenditure including the opening balance, thus stood at Rs. 1,28,44,851 against Rs. 1,33,87,459. The actual income excluding receipts under the heads Deposits and Provident Fund amounted to Rs. 90,63,030 against Rs. 1,01,95,002 showing a decrease of Rs. 11,31,972. This was mainly due to decreased receipts under various heads.

203. The total expenditure incurred during the years under report (1350-52 T. E.) amounted to Rs. 1,05,11,989 against Rs. 1,16,32,808 in the previous three years (1347-49 T. E.) showing a decrease of Rs. 11,20,819.

*A consolidated abstract account of the Receipts of the State and the attached
Zemindaries from the year 1347 T. E. to 1352 T. E.*

Receipts.	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.	TOTAL	1350 T. E.	1351 T. E.	1352 T. E.	TOTAL	Remarks.
1. Opening Balance :-				Opening Balance for 1347 T. E.				Opening Balance for 1352 T. E.	
(1) State ...	15,16,044	16,53,890	1,99,187	15,16,044	2,70,099	1,44,912	81,969	2,70,099	
(2) Zemindaries ...	7,28,421	10,64,966	11,63,951	7,28,421	14,85,052	17,08,884	13,55,567	14,85,052	
TOTAL ...	22,44,465	27,18,856	13,63,138	22,44,465	17,55,151	18,53,796	14,37,476	17,55,151	
2. Income :-									
(1) State ...	17,51,623	18,15,248	19,82,428	55,49,299	16,68,357	17,98,213	22,07,518	56,74,088	
(2) Zemindaries ...	12,65,702	11,79,575	13,89,133	38,34,410	12,61,887	5,68,989	11,09,386	29,27,262	
TOTAL ...	30,17,325	29,94,823	33,71,561	93,83,709	29,30,244	23,64,202	33,16,904	86,11,390	
3. Law charges recovered :-									
(1) Zemindaries ...	73,024	48,813	40,658	1,62,494	33,025	21,819	20,744	75,583	
4. Refunds and compensation for lands acquired :-									
(1) Zemindaries ...	3,25,081	1,582	16,326	3,42,989	9,814	1,252		11,942	
5. Deposits :-									
(1) State ...	3,04,711	2,80,601	2,51,228	8,36,540	6,14,609	3,97,108	7,09,984	17,21,701	
(2) Zemindaries ...	64,798	29,229	17,428	1,11,452	11,755	24,266	85,808	1,21,789	
TOTAL ...	3,69,509	3,09,830	2,68,653	9,47,992	6,26,364	4,21,334	7,95,792	18,43,490	
6. Road Fund Contribution ...	-	-	-	-	8,000	8,000	8,600	24,600	
Road Fund ...	92,182	1,09,612	1,03,986	3,05,810	1,30,235	1,30,604	78,714	3,39,553	
7. Provident Fund ...	-	-	-	-	60,214	64,140	48,826	1,73,180	
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,21,586	61,88,545	51,64,322	1,33,87,459	55,53,047	48,78,147	57,07,939	1,28,44,851	

*A consolidated abstract account of Expenditure of the State and the attached
Zemindaries from the year 1347 T. E. to 1352 T. E.*

Expenditure.	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.	Total.	1350 T. E.	1351 T. E.	1352 T. E.	Total.	REMARKS.
1. General Administration charges :—									
(a) State	6,36,313	6,31,015	7,09,865	19,77,223	7,18,696	6,85,455	6,46,642	20,49,793	
(b) Zemindaries :—									
1. Cost of management ...	1,12,174	1,37,557	1,39,773	4,19,604	1,39,292	1,43,057	1,35,430	4,17,779	
2. Cost of litigation ...	1,11,176	1,07,570	1,13,166	3,32,202	1,07,250	92,253	78,788	2,78,300	
Total ...	8,89,669	8,76,172	9,63,194	27,29,029	9,65,247	9,20,786	8,59,880	27,45,872	
2. Revenue and Taxes on account of the Zemindaries	2,62,041	3,15,211	3,78,969	9,56,221	3,88,609	3,13,768	4,44,377	11,42,754	
3. Public Works—(a) State ...	3,15,871	1,94,253	1,89,101	6,99,225	1,75,026	1,68,915	1,78,046	4,99,987	
(b) Zemindaries ...	4,19,556	1,60,847	1,00,740	7,04,143	1,33,658	72,489	88,915	2,95,060	
Total ...	7,58,427	5,55,100	2,69,841	14,03,368	3,08,684	2,19,304	2,66,961	7,95,047	
4. Electric Light—State ...	36,474	22,921	25,387	84,782	28,581	20,512	30,483	79,826	
5. Municipality & Sanitation—State...	12,600	10,000	17,750	40,350	23,008*	22,423	10,000	55,431*	
6. Education—(a) State ...	1,30,817	1,30,763	1,24,215	3,85,815	1,31,773	1,25,199	1,32,920	3,90,092	
(b) Zemindaries ...	9,103	4,130	4,149	17,382	6,598	4,156	2,993	13,747	
Total ...	1,39,920	1,34,913	1,28,364	4,03,197	1,38,371	1,29,555	1,35,913	4,03,839	
7. Medical and Sanitation :—									
(a) State	87,812	76,984	84,791	2,48,687	96,782	83,928	86,534	2,86,244	
(b) Zemindaries	11,831	10,199	10,227	32,257	9,731	9,857	8,244	27,632	
Total ...	99,643	87,183	95,018	2,81,844	1,06,613	93,785	93,778	2,94,076	
8. Survey and Settlement—(a) State...	12,000	14,355	13,923	40,278	8,890	13,423	11,113	33,426	
(b) Zemindaries ...	2,201	2,523	2,324	7,048	2,281	3,102	2,383	7,766	
Total ...	14,201	16,878	16,247	47,326	11,171	16,525	13,496	41,192	
9. Agriculture, Commerce and Industries—State ...	9,565	4,483	12,733	26,781	10,020	8,576	4,085	22,681	
10. Religious Expenses—(a) State ...	56,592	54,158	56,981	1,67,631	56,335	58,083	56,854	1,73,272	
(b) Zemindaries ...	6,846	6,340	6,779	19,964	6,689	6,527	6,897	20,113	
Total ...	63,437	60,498	63,660	1,87,595	63,024	64,610	68,781	1,93,386	
11. Sultanat—State	98,918	69,242	52,816	2,20,476	49,419	41,550	40,849	1,31,618	
12. Purchase of Land Tenures :—									
(a) State	14,310	6,717	3,184	24,211	5,764	22,149	11,242	39,155	
(b) Zemindaries	20,184	675	42,444	63,253	99	5,300	303	5,702	
Total ...	34,494	7,392	45,628	87,464	5,863	27,449	11,546	44,857	

(24)
Included Rs 2,933
spent on sanitation
work.

Expenditure.	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.	Total.	1350 T. E.	1351 T. E.	1352 T. E.	Total.	REMARKS.
13. Pension and Gratuity—(a) State (b) Zemindaries Total	88,492 12,605 1,01,097	93,721 17,098 1,10,819	98,478 16,073 1,14,551	2,80,691 45,776 3,26,467	1,04,590 16,005 1,19,695	1,10,345 16,217 1,28,562	1,16,613 18,160 1,34,773	3,31,548 49,382 3,80,930	
14. Ordinary Sanas charges— (a) His Highness's own and the late Maharaja's family—State (b) Other branches of the Raj family—State (c) Thakurs—(Zemindaries) (d) Sanas office establishment— State (e) Miscellaneous—State Total	1,01,388 74,109 15,060 15,080 83,325 2,89,522	72,513 70,820 15,060 13,957 29,670 2,02,022	72,273 70,336 45,180 5,440 21,880 1,84,989	2,46,174 2,15,325 70,887 34,477 29,950 6,76,533	74,325 73,468 15,060 4,941 12,480 1,95,163	71,054 63,946 15,060 3,938 14,269 1,76,398	69,368 2,08,701 45,180 4,211 14,269 1,66,85	2,14,747 2,08,701 45,180 13,088 56,099 5,38,415	
15. Charity and Donation :— (a) State (b) Zemindaries Total	17,736 3,026 20,762	14,142 11,892 26,034	16,682 14,963 31,845	48,560 29,881 73,441	12,562 5,917 18,479	25,011 5,293 30,304	15,226 1,057 16,283	52,799 12,267 65,068	
16. His Highness's Nij Talabai :— State...	2,34,657	2,14,591	2,23,416	6,67,668	2,29,719	2,19,730	2,18,766	6,68,215	
17. His Highness's tour—State									
18. Payment of liabilities and deposits— (a) State (b) Zemindaries Total	1,95,102 61,854 1,66,956	79,999 1,25,312 2,05,311	99,994 25,744 1,25,138	2,85,095 2,12,910 4,98,005	1,00,838 20,597 3,51,154	1,15,180 21,516 17,174	1,74,963 17,202 15,385	3,90,991 58,315 41,0931	
19. Miscellaneous—(a) State (b) Zemindaries Total	7,932 11,152 19,044	4,761 10,084 14,845	17,763 5,640 23,403	30,416 26,878 57,292	7,659 7,880 24,833	33,071 3,409 19,265	66,630 14,848 36,480	11,18,521 80,578 —	
20. Coronation of King Emperor— Zemindaries	302	—	—	302	—	—	—	—	
21. Writing off irrecoverable advances— State	782	—	—	782	—	—	—	—	
22. Payment of old debts—State	96,941	1,57,809	1,53,520	4,67,030	1,47,238	1,26,532	1,88,944	4,62,714	
23. Interest on deposits—State	22,059	36,901	—	6,400	—	—	—	—	
24. Governor's Visit—State	6,490	—	—	12,445	—	—	—	—	
25. Marriage ceremony of Maharaj Kumari Benuka Debi—State	12,445	—	—	2,75,272	1,06,609	1,05,799	57,193	2,69,601	
26. Road fund :—(a) State (b) Do Advance	22,640	1,14,284	1,38,148	—	29,800	1,713	8,000	39,513	

Expenditure.	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.	Total.	1350 T. E.	1351 T. E.	1352 T. E.	Total	REMARKS.
27. Geological Department	-	6,040	5,750	11,790	4,630	2,308	1,927	8,865	
28. His Highness's Official entertainments—State	-	20,000	30,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000	
29. Contribution to His Highness's <i>Nijtahabil</i> —Zemindaries	-	2,05,715	2,60,000	4,65,715	2,28,195	2,48,128	-	4,76,323	
30. Purchase of share of Electric Supply Co. Ltd.—State	-	23,000	-	23,000	-	-	-	-	
31. King Emperor's Anti Tuberculosis Fund—State	-	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	
32. Loans—State	-	-	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	
33. Advance—State	-	-	18,338	18,338	88,765	1,28,716	2,11,488	4,28,959	
34. War Expenditure—State (a) Purchase of War Bond	-	-	-	-	65,363	60,478	-	1,26,841	
35. Advances & Loans treated as Final expenditure	-	-	14,68,243	14,68,243	-	-	-	-	
36. Expenditure of the <i>Sradh</i> ceremony of the Late Madhyama Maharani	-	-	-	-	18,000	-	-	18,000	
37. State Contribution to the War Fund	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000	
Total	34,02,730	33,52,164	48,77,414	1,18,32,308	-	-	-	-	
38. Census—State	-	-	-	-	3,691	1,944	890	6,325	
39. Co-operative—State	-	-	-	-	831	-	-	831	
40. Immigration etc.—State	-	-	-	-	3,528	95,271	8,172	1,06,968	
41. Marriage & Jubraji Tika—State	-	-	-	-	1,36,318	-	-	1,36,318	
42. Advance—State	-	-	-	-	8,582	8,210	86,795	96,567	
43. Provident Fund—State	-	-	-	-	-	8,685	14,089	22,374	
44. State Contribution from Zemindaries	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	6,000	
Total	-	-	-	-	36,99,251	34,37,671	33,75,067	1,10,11,989	

Expenditure.	1347 T. E.	1348 T. E.	1349 T. E.	Total.	1350 T. E.	1351 T. E.	1352 T. E.	Total	REMARKS.
Closing Balance :-(a) State—				Closing balance for the year 1349 T. E.				Closing balance for the year 1352 T. E.	
In Cash	1,23,171	1,38,191	2,34,244	2,34,244	1,38,679	82,684	8,49,255	5,49,255	
At Bank	4,893	14,427	23,448	—	—	—	—	—	
Working balance :— In Cash	412			—	—	—	—	—	
At Bank	29,588	4,15,182	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In Advances	3,85,182			—	—	—	—	—	
In bonds and advances	10,41,203	10,34,929	—	—	8,233	19,325	32,847	32,847	
Road Fund Balance	69,343	64,701	12,407	12,407					
Total	16,53,890	16,67,130	2,70,099	2,70,099	1,44,912	81,903	5,82,102	5,82,102	
(b) Zemindaries :—In Cash									
At Bank	2,56,482	2,00,217	1,78,558	1,78,558	1,42,726	1,32,509	8,129	8,129	
In bonds and advances	4,00,595	4,7,506	7,27,406	7,27,406	8,39,288	1,95,243	5,53,03	5,53,03	
Total	4,07,889	5,36,223	5,79,088	5,79,088	8,26,570	10,27,815	11,10,597	11,10,597	
Total of State & Zemindaries' balances	10,64,966	11,63,951	14,85,052	14,85,052	17,08,884	13,55,587	17,50,760	17,50,760	
Total of State & Zemindaries' expenditure	27,18,856	28,31,381	17,55,151	17,55,151	18,53,796	14,37,476	23,32,862	23,32,862	
GRAND TOTAL	31,02,730	33,52,164	48,77,414	48,77,414	36,99,251	34,37,671	38,75,087	38,75,087	1,05,11,989
	61,31,586	61,83,535	66,32,565	66,32,565	1,33,57,459	55,53,047	48,75,147	57,07,929	1,28,44,851

N. B.—The slight discrepancy in certain cases between figures in Departmental sections and those in this financial statement is due to the fact that in this statement audited figures have been used, arranged under major Budget heads, after due debit and adjustment.

204. The year 1852 T. E. closed with a balance of Rs. 23,32,862 as per details below :—

ACTUAL CASH BALANCE,

In the Treasuries	...	...	Rs. 6,22,686
In Banks	...	...	Rs. 5,99,579
Held in Loans and Advances,			
(Zemindaries)	...	Rs. 11,10,597	
			Rs. 23,32,862.

205. The period under report thus ended with a balance of Rs. 23,32,862 against Rs. 17,55,151.

206. Noticeable variations in expenditure are explained below :—

i. ADMINISTRATION CHARGES :—

The increase of Rs. 72,570 was due to the following reasons.

STATE :—(a) Purchase of papers ;

(b) Purchase of Food-Stuff for the Jail population and provision for certain State detenus confined in British Jails ;

(c) Time-scale increment of pay and other increments of pay ;

(d) Increment of pay for the 1st Tripura B. B. M. Rifles and the Ration Allowance of the Training Coy. ;

(e) Extra expenditure on account of Pleader's Fees.

ZEMINDARIES :—The decrease of Rs. 55,727 was due to reduced litigation charges on the whole.

ii. REVENUE AND TAXES :—

ZEMINDARIES :—The increase of Rs. 1,56,533 was due to payment of arrears of previous years and payment of Education Cess and of some arrear bills.

iii. PUBLIC WORKS :—

STATE AND ZEMINDARIES :—Stoppage of costly public works as well as non-payment of some bills both in the State as well as in the Zemindaries were the main causes for the noticeable decrease of Rs. 6,08,321 under this head.

iv. MUNICIPALITY :—

STATE :—The increase was Rs. 15,081. In the previous triennium the Municipality was awarded a grant which was shown as expenditure under this particular head. This system was discontinued in 1850 and 1851 T. E. in which years the total income and the expenditure of the Municipality were included in the State Budget. All expenditure under the Municipality was shown in 1850 and 1851 T. E. as expenditure of the State. This accounts for the increase.

v. MEDICAL :—

STATE :—The increase of Rs. 16,657 was due to the increase in the prices of medicines and appliances.

vi. Sultanat :—

STATE :—The decrease was Rs. 88,858. In the previous triennium extra expenditure was incurred on account of purchase of new motor cars and furniture. This was not necessary in the triennium under report. This accounts for the decrease.

vii. Purchase of Land Tenures :—

STATE :—The increase was Rs. 14,944. The increase was due to purchase of land generally under auction sale.

ZEMINDARIES :—The decrease was Rs. 57,551. There was no remarkable purchase of lands in the triennium under report.

viii. PENSION AND GRATUITY :—

STATE :—The increase was Rs. 50,857. The allowance given to the members of Thakur Families and others which had been included in the Sansar charges in the previous years was included in the pension head in the period under report. This accounts for the increase.

ix. SANSAR :—The decrease was Rs. 1,38,115. This was mainly due to the allowance given to the members of Thakur Families being included in the pension head during the period under report and also to the provision for some of the establishments being transferred to other heads.

x. CHARITY AND DONATION :—

ZEMINDARIES :—The decrease was Rs. 17,614. Some special donations were made in the previous triennium while no such donations were made in the triennium under report. This accounts for the decrease.

xi. PAYMENT OF OLD LIABILITIES AND DEPOSITS :—

STATE :—The increase was Rs. 1,05,896. This was mainly due to payment of some Provident Fund deposits and some old liabilities.

ZEMINDARIES :—The decrease was Rs. 1,53,595. In the previous triennium there was extra expenditure due to repayment of deposits received, while no such expenditure was necessary in the triennium under report.

xii. IMMIGRATION & :—

STATE :—Includes fairly large contributions towards the relief of the distressed refugees from Dacca.

xiii. MISCELLANEOUS :—

STATE :—The increase of Rs. 35,214 was due to the expenditure incurred in connection with the Kotla Succession Certificate case and some other unforeseen expenditure.

ZEMINDARIES :—The decrease was Rs. 11,928. The decrease was due to curtailment of general expenditure.

III. THE TRIPURA STATE BANK.

207. **Rai Sahib S. C. Dutt**, Finance Minister of the State, continued to be in charge of the Bank. (Now Captain) **Management.** **Thakur Jogesh Chandra Dev Barma, B. Com.**, continued as Secretary of the Bank till his transfer to the State Military service in Poush 1351 T. E. when **Babu Prafulla Kumar Bhattacharjee B. A.**, was appointed Secretary in his place and he continued as such during the remaining period of the triennium.

208. The Bank was maintaining its popularity with continued **Progress.** progress and the total amount of deposits stood at Rs. 8,45,417 in 1352 T. E., against Rs. 3,81,372 in 1349 T. E., the closing year of the previous triennium.

209. The net profit during the three years was Rs. 37,094 against **Profit.** Rs. 11,290 in the previous triennium, the annual average being Rs. 12,365 against Rs. 3,763 in 1349 T. E.

CHAPTER VI—MEDICAL.

210. As in the year before, 21 Dispensaries worked during the **Hospital & Dispensaries.** years under report including the Victoria Memorial Hospital at the Capital town.

211. The total number of patients treated new during the years **New Patients.** is shown below with their daily average in comparison with that of the year 1349 T. E.

	1349 T. E.	1350 T. E.	1351 T. E.	1352 T. E.
PATIENTS :-				
Outdoor	1,53,626	1,62,875	1,67,633	1,00,085
Indoor	1,099	1,018	1,658	1,046
TOTAL	1,54,725	1,63,893	1,69,291	1,01,081
DAILY AVERAGE :-				
Outdoor	420.89	446.23	469.26	274.06
Indoor	3.01	2.76	4.54	2.66
TOTAL	423.90	448.99	463.8	276.92

212. Out-patients treated old and new numbered during the **Out-door Attendance.** years under report 3,18,334; 3,19,091 and 2,38,474, with a daily average of 871.72, 871.39 and 639.58 respectively, the number of patients and their daily average being 3,04,338 and 831.73 in the year 1349 T. E.

213. Together with the balance of 27 of the previous year, 1,018 **In-door Patients.** patients were admitted during the year 1350 T. E. for treatment against 1,099 of the year before. Of them, 729 were discharged cured, 152 relieved, 40 died and 97 remained for treatment at the end of the year.

214. The number of patients totalled 1,658 during the year 1351 T. E. 1,393 of them were cured, 171 relieved or otherwise discharged, 72 died and 22 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

215. In 1352 T. E. the total number of patients was 1,046 of whom 694 were cured, 291 discharged, 42 died and 19 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

216. In the year 1350 T. E., 14 new patients against the same number in 1349 T. E., were treated in the two Leprosy Centres, one at the Capital town of Agartala and the other at Khowai Divisional town. Dr. J. M. Bose and Dr. J. K. Sarker were in charge of the centres respectively. 7 new patients came under treatment during the year 1351 T. E. The total number of new patients was 18 in the year 1352 T. E. Dr. J. K. Sarker and Dr. S. C. Dey were in charge of these centres in that year.

217. Dr. S. Bhattacharjee, M. B., remained in charge of the Kala-azar Out-door Kala-azar Centre at the V. M. Hospital.

218. The following statement will show the number of patients treated during the years under report as compared with that of the year 1349 T. E.

Year	No. of patients treated	Cured	Relieved	Left treatment	Died	Remained for treatment
1349 T. E.	186	83	27	59	7	10
1350 T. E.	95	20	—	79	—	6
1351 T. E.	144	35	—	94	—	15
1352 T. E.	79	34	—	38	—	7

219. The total number of out-door patients treated new was 19,074 during the year 1350 T. E. as against 21,373 of the year before, the daily average of old and new patients being 110.61 as against 115.86.

220. In 1351 T. E. 19,601 outpatients were treated with a daily average of 111.12 and in 1352 T. E. 11,152 out-patients were treated, their daily average being 64.32.

221. The total number of in-patients during the years under report was 842, 1,487 and 790 respectively.

222. Altogether Rs. 10,048.8.9 was expended for the institution during the year 1350 T. E. as against Rs. 10,419 in the year before. The total cost in the two succeeding years amounted to Rs 24,281.7.9 and Rs. 21,667.1.0.

223. As before Dr. N. Deb Barma, M. B., was in charge of this Antirabid centre. centre.

224. The total number of patients in this line treated during the year 1350 T. E. was 37 against in 1349 T. E., while 24 and 15 patients were treated during the years 1351 and 1352 T. E. respectively.

225. The total cost incurred on this account was on average Rs. 280-5-0 only against 412 of the previous triennium.

226. The total number of operations performed during the year ^{Surgical operations} 1350 T. E. was 1,419 including 47 major cases, the previous year's figures being 1,408 and 32 respectively.

227. Altogether 1,191 operations were performed in the year 1351 T. E. Of them 39 cases were major.

228. In the year 1352 T. E., the total number of operations was 1,142 including 38 major cases.

229. Police cases attended to during the year 1350 T. E. ^{Police cases.} numbered 201 with 20 post mortem cases, as against 179 and 33 respectively in the year 1349 T. E.

230. In 1351 T. E. the total number of Police cases was 241 including 19 post mortem cases, and in 1352 T. E. the total number of Police cases was 244 of which 32 were post mortem cases.

231. The charge of the clinic remained with Dr. A. Sen Gupta ^{Clinical Laboratory.} M. B., and after him with Dr. S. Bhattacharjee, M. B. during the years under report. 502, 663 and 1,236 samples of different kinds were examined in the clinic during the years under report respectively, against 566 samples in 1349 T. E.

232. As before, Dr. N. Deb Barma, M. B., remained in charge of the Ward during the years under report. In the ^{The King George V X-Ray Installation} year 1350 T. E., 32 cases were examined against 22 in 1349 T. E. and in the year 1351 T. E. 30 cases and in the year 1352 T. E. 37 cases were examined in this institution. The expenditure on this institution during the years was Rs. 497-9-6, Rs. 519-7-0 and Rs. 559-11-9 respectively against Rs. 603 the average of the previous triennium.

233. As in the preceding year, Kaviraj Surendra Chandra Bhattacharjee, Vaidyaratna was in charge of this ^{Ayurvedic Department.} Department. The number of patients treated during the years under report totalled 114. The expenditure incurred in this section including the cost of medicines and the annual pay of the Kaviraj during the triennium on an average amounted to Rs. 2,879 as against Rs. 3,229, the previous three years' average.

234. The subjoined statement will show the total number of ^{Vaccination.} vaccination cases during the years as compared with 1349 T. E. with the results of the operations :—

Year	Total number of operations performed	Successful
1349 T. E.	16,119	12,907
1350 T. E.	15,742	11,848
1351 T. E.	10,195	6,542
1352 T. E.	15,239	12,250

235. The total cost incurred in this section in the year 1350 T. E. was Rs. 1,036-4, in 1351 T. E. Rs. 609-9-6 and in 1352 T. E. Rs. 1,455-3-5, against Rs. 2,237 the average for the previous triennium.

236. Dr. K. B. Ghosh, B. A., H. M. B., with 5 Assistant Homoeo-
~~Homoeopathic Department.~~ paths performed the duties of this section under the direct supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

237. The total number of patients treated in 1350 T. E. was 35,771 against 26,434 in 1349 T. E. In the year 1351 the number of patients treated came up to 41,161 and in the year 1352 T. E. to 21,597.

238. The total cost incurred amounted to Rs. 4,292-13-6, Rs. 4,446-13-6 and Rs. 5,295-3-3 respectively during the years under review as against Rs. 4,344 in 1349 T. E.

239. During the triennium cholera broke out in some parts of the State—Dharmanagar, Khowai and Belonia ~~Public Health~~ Divisions. Small-pox also broke out more or less in all the Divisions of the State but the number of deaths was comparatively small.

240. Lt.-Col. C. P. Hancock, Resident for the Eastern States ~~Visit.~~ paid a visit to the V. M. Hospital on the 25th January, 1942.

241. Dr. M. M. Majumdar, L. M. S., Chief Medical Officer ~~Staff.~~ (Public Health Minister) remained in charge of the Medical Department till his retirement from service on the 8th Jaistha 1351 T. E.

242. Capt. Dr. J. M. Ghosh, M. B. (Cal.), D. T. M. & H. (Cantab.), D. P. H. (London), C. L. S. T. M. was appointed to the post of Chief Medical Officer in the month of Poush 1351 T. E. and he continued to work with Dr. A. Sen Gupta, M. B., State Bacteriologist, Dr. N. Deb Barma, M. B., State Radiologist and Dr. S. Bhattacharjee, M. B., as his assistants, at the Capital town during the years under review. But it is a matter of great regret that Dr. Sen Gupta died on the 26th Falgoon in 1351 T. E.

243. There was besides a regular staff of medical subordinates in charge of the Mofussil dispensaries, while 6 Midwives and 6 Nurses were engaged at the V. M. Hospital and some Mofussil dispensaries during the years under review.

244. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 96,782, Rs. 83,928 and Rs. 85,534 respectively during the years under report, as against Rs. 84,791 in 1349 T. E.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

245. During the years under review, the Portfolio of Public Instruction was held by Manyabara Raja Rana ~~Charge.~~ Bodhjung Bahadur, F.R.G.S., Chief Minister. Mr. J. K. Bhattacherjee, M. sc., was entrusted with the charge of the Department as Director of Public Instruction.

246. The education of Sreela Sreejut Yubaraj Goswami Bahadur was entrusted to the care of Mr. Janesh Kumar ~~Education of Yubaraj Goswami Bahadur.~~ Bhattacherjee, M. sc. since the 8th Jaistha, 1350 T. E.

The Yubaraj Goswami Bahadur was only a beginner but at the end of the year it was found that he had made considerable progress in his studies. The Yubaraj Goswami Bahadur had his education for 5 months under the care of the Tutor at Shillong and for the remaining portion of the year at Agartala.

In 1351 T. E. he had his education for some months under the care of the Tutor at Panna, Bangalore and for the remaining part of the year at Agartala.

In 1352 T. E. he had his education for some months under the care of the Tutor at Panna and Pachmaria. His progress in studies was quite satisfactory.

247. The total number of schools during the years under review ~~Number of Schools.~~ was 150, 151 and 150 with an aggregate numerical strength of 6112, 8740 and 8388 as against 141 schools and 8,953 students in 1349 T. E. Besides, there were private schools numbering 42, 32 and 37 against 33 in 1349 T. E.

248. In the year 1350 T. E. there were 7 permanently affiliated H. E. Schools for boys and one branch H. E. School for girls, while in 1351 and 1352 T. E. there were 8 permanently affiliated H. E. Schools (7 for boys and 1 for girls). The total number of pupils in these institutions was 2104, 3106 and 2,197 respectively and the average daily attendance stood at 1,584·83, 1,703·52 and 1,645·16 against 1,504·30 in the preceding year.

249. Agartala, the Capital of the State, continued to be a Centre for the Matriculation Examination. The State H. E. Schools sent up candidates to this Centre. Candidates from schools in British India were also allowed to sit at it. In 1350 T. E. besides the students of the State H. E. Schools 1 candidate from Adarsha Bidyalaya, Calcutta and 7 private girl candidates sat for the examination. No Matriculation Examination was held in 1351 T. E. as the dates of the examination were shifted by the Calcutta University to the following year. In 1352 T. E. 1 candidate from Sashidal Union H. E. School, Tipperah, 1 from Bhutnath Mahamaya Institution, 2 private candidates, 3 female candidates (1 from Metropolitan Institution and 2 from Aparnacharan H. E. School for girls) and 19 private female candidates, besides the regular candidates from the State H. E. Schools appeared in the examination.

250. The subjoined statement will show the results of the examination during the period under review :—

	No. sent up.	Passed.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.
1. U. K. Academy 1850 T. E. 1852 T. E.	81 35	25 26	3 3	7 5	16 18
2. R. K. Institution 1850 T. E. 1852 T. E.	13 24	6 20	4 1	1 3	1 18
3. B. K. Institution 1850 T. E. 1852 T. E.	17 21	6 13	4 2	1 1	1 10
4. B. B. Institution 1850 T. E. 1852 T. E.	5 12	4 10	1 1	0 1	3 8
5. N. C. Institution 1850 T. E. 1852 T. E.	6 9	4 3	1 0	0 1	3 2
6. K. B. Institution 1850 T. E. 1852 T. E.	7 6	2 6	0 1	1 0	1 5
7. Khowai H. E. School 1850 T. E. 1852 T. E.	6 11	5 6	1 1	3 1	2 3
	<hr/> 203	<hr/> 136	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 88

251. The result was on the whole satisfactory, the percentage of success being 62.35 and 70.33 in 1850 and 1852 T. E. respectively.

252. The subjoined statement will show the monthly State scholarships awarded to the students of the State H. E. Schools on the results of the Matriculation Examination, each being tenable for 2 years.

	1850 T. E.	1852 T. E.
1st—Rs. 10	R. K. Institution, Kailashghar.	U. K. Academy, Agartala.
2nd—Rs. 8	R. K. Institution, Kailashghar.	Khowai H. E. School.
3rd—Rs. 8	U. K. Academy, Agartala.	B. K. Institution, Belonia.

253. During the years under review, there were 11, 13 and 14 M. E. Schools for boys with a total strength of 1,306, M. E. Schools for boys and girls 1,309 and 1,455 respectively against 11 schools and 1,290 students in 1849 T. E., and the average daily attendance stood at 1054.13, 1015.13 and 1,051.23 respectively against 990.09 of 1849 T. E., while there were 3, 4 and 4 M. E. Schools for girls with a total strength of 215, 267 and 287 respectively, against 4 schools and 278 students in 1849 T. E., and the average daily attendance stood at 164.01, 197.77 and 194.57 respectively against 276.14 of 1849 T. E.

254. During the period there were 19, 24 and 24 L. V. Schools for boys respectively with a total strength of 1093, L. V. Schools for boys and girls 1,384 and 1,112 students respectively against 19 schools and 1,111 students of 1849 T. E. and the average daily attendance stood at 909.39, 1048.81 and 841.60 against 855.02 of 1849 T. E. ; and there were 6, 5 and 5 L. V. Schools for girls with a total strength of 222, 245 and 223 respectively against 5 schools and 155 students in 1849 T. E., the average daily attendance of which was 165.73, 170.72 and 154.63 respectively against 106.83 of 1849 T. E.

✓ 255. In the years under report, there were 88, 83 and 83 *Pathshalas* for boys against 79 in 1349 T. E. The total number of pupils stood at 2966, 2221 and 2,116 against 2,946 in the preceding year and the average daily attendance stood at 2446.33, 1736.29 and 1,641.12 respectively in the years under report against 2,523.60 in 1349 T. E.

256. In 1350 T. E., altogether 1,166 candidates appeared at the different Scholarship Examinations of the State against 1,097 in the previous year. Of these, 976 candidates including 187 girls came out successful. The results on the whole were satisfactory. 84 students including 28 girls passed the M. E. Examination, 2 girls passed the H. V. Examination. In the L. V. Examination the number of successful candidates was 285 including 42 girls and in the *Pathshala* Examination the number was 654 including 115 girls, 15 out of these candidates having appeared from different *Muktabs* and *Madrasas* of the State.

257. In 1351 T. E., altogether 1,263 candidates appeared at the different Scholarship Examinations of the State against 1,166 in the previous year. Of these, 740 candidates including 159 girls came out successful. The results on the whole were satisfactory. 54 students including 10 girls passed the M. E. Examination, 2 girls passed the H. V. Examination. In the L. V. Examination the number of successful candidates was 145 including 46 girls and in the *Pathshala* Examination the number was 541 including 103 girls.

258. In 1352 T. E., altogether 409 candidates appeared at the different Scholarship Examinations of the State against 1,263 in the previous year. Of these, 262 candidates including 79 girls came out successful. The results on the whole were satisfactory. 34 students including 12 girls passed the M. E. Examination. In the L. V. Examination the number of successful candidates was 66 including 26 girls and in the *Pathshala* Examination the number was 162 including 41 girls.

259. On the results of the examinations 10 boys and 8 girls in 1350 T. E., 12 boys and 7 girls in 1351 T. E. and 10 boys and 7 girls in 1352 T. E. were awarded scholarships varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per month tenable for two to four years.

260. In the years under review, there were 11, 10 and 10 schools for special training consisting of 5 Sanskrit *Tols*, 4 *Maarasas*, 1 Artisan School and *Silpasram* and 1 Jail Reformatory School in 1350 T. E. and 5 Sanskrit *Tols*, 4 *Madrasas*, 1 Artisan School and *Silpasram* and 1 Jail Reformatory School in 1351 T. E. and 4 Sanskrit *Tols*, 4 *Muktabs* and *Madrasas*, 1 Artisan School and *Silpasram* and 1 Jail Reformatory School in 1352 T. E.

261. The Sanskrit *Tols* had 51, 41 and 38 students on the rolls respectively in 1350, 1351 and 1352 T. E. against 65 in the preceding year and the average daily attendance stood at 38.08, 28.52 and 28.45 against 47.08 in 1349 T. E.

262. The *Muktabs* and *Madrasas* had 214, 187 and 160 students respectively on the roll against 116 in the preceding *Muktabs* and *Madrasas*. year and the average daily attendance stood at 176.25, 175.06 and 132.30 against 95.57 in the preceding year.

263. In the years under review, there were, as before, 4 Compulsory Free Primary Schools with 903, 931 and 786 pupils against 856 in 1349 T. E. and the average daily attendance stood at 650.88, 601.14 and 486.30 against 529.80 in the preceding year.

264. The subjoined statement will show the number of students, in these Free Primary Schools with their nationality and the average daily attendance :—

Compulsory Free Primary Schools	No. of Students		Average daily attendance		Raj Kumars	Thakurs	Manipuris	Tripuras	Lushais	Christians	Bengalees	Mahomedans	Others
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls									
No. 1 U. K. Academy—													
1350	250	139	186.60	97.12	—	19	—	4	—	—	341	20	5
1351	241	121	151.40	80.10	—	16	1	1	1	1	322	—	—
1352	189	129	102.50	99.60	—	10	—	—	1	—	283	22	2
No. 2 Tulsibati—													
1350	118	97	88.20	65.30	—	12	1	—	—	—	191	8	3
1351	119	138	84.10	87.70	—	7	2	1	—	—	223	19	5
1352	117	122	67.30	62.40	—	9	—	1	—	—	212	17	—
No. 3 Bejoykumar—													
1350	104	85	73.08	57.60	—	51	—	—	—	—	127	10	1
1351	105	92	69.98	65.36	—	53	—	—	—	—	138	6	—
1352	83	70	54.50	44.70	—	37	—	—	—	—	111	5	—
No. 4 Thakurpalli—													
1350	61	49	42.30	40.60	—	52	5	16	—	—	15	13	9
1351	58	57	31.90	30.60	—	43	7	24	—	—	21	11	5
1352	41	35	29.80	25.70	—	38	7	—	—	—	29	—	2

265. The comparative statement below will show the number of non-Bengalee students receiving education in several schools of the State.

Serial No.	Nationality	Number of students			
		1349 T. E.	1350 T. E.	1351 T. E.	1352 T. E.
1.	Rajkumars	6	4	5	5
2.	Thakurs	370	303	261	254
3.	Manipuris	1220	1095	627	863
4.	Tripuras	1023	1104	1102	951
5.	Reangs	39	45	29	34
6.	Kukis	1	17	25	5
7.	Chakmas	3	4	3	3
8.	Lushais	6	12	2	24
9.	Garoes	—	—	10	5
10.	Others	231	108	107	69
11.	Christians	10	—	8	—

266. The Maharajkumari Sahebas received their education as ^{Education of Maharajkumari and Maharrakumari.} before under a graduate teacher and a Pandit.

✓ 267. The infant Maharajkumar Bahadurs received their education under a graduate teacher. In 1850 T. E. Maharajkumar Mohan Kishore Dev Barman Bahadur completed his studies in the College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur. Maharajkumar Sukumar Kishore Dev Barman Bahadur, Maharajkumar Arjun Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur and Maharajkumar Chandrama Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur joined the Military on receipt of Commission after finishing their studies.

268. In the years under review :—

(a) Thakur boys numbering 13, 10 and 12 respectively were ^{Education of Thakur Boys.} receiving higher education in various Colleges and Technical Schools and they were awarded stipends from the Education Department.

(b) The number of boarders in the Thakur Boarding House ^{Thakur Boarding House at Agartala.} was 30, 20 and 17 respectively against 29 in 1849 T. E. The average daily attendance stood at 28.00, 27.00 and 16.50 against 25.00 in 1849 T. E.

(c) There were boarders in the Tripura Boarding House ^{Tripura Boarding House at Agartala.} numbering 31, 24, and 23 respectively against 33 in 1849 T. E. All the boarders were allowed free boarding stipends. The Tripura Boarding House was managed by a graduate Superintendent who also coached the boys with the help of two other tutors.

(d) There were 53, 40 and 49 boarders respectively against 55 in 1849 T. E. One graduate Superintending tutor ^{Tripura Boarding House at Khowai.} and one assistant tutor were engaged as before to coach the boys both in the morning and in the evening. The Superintendent looked after the boarding management in addition to coaching.

(e) There were 53, 52 and 52 boarders in the Tripura ^{Ramkumar Boarding House at Kalyanpur.} Boarding House concerned against 44 in 1849 T. E. Two tutors were engaged as before to coach the boarders and one of them looked after the boarding management in addition.

(f) There were 19, 22 and 20 convicts against 19 in 1849 T. E. ^{School for Convicts.} reading in the Primary School in the Central Jail.

269. The Silpasram continued to be under the direct control of the Department of Public Instruction. In the years under ^{Silpasram and Woodburn Artisan School.} report there were 19, 27, and 14 students respectively on the roll against 18 in 1849 T. E. and the average daily attendance stood at 11.62, 16.47 and 6.05 against 9.50 in 1849 T. E. 18 students were awarded monthly stipends varying from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 8 each.

270. The subjoined statement will show the number of students in the Silpasram, their nationality and their average daily attendance in the years under report.

Name of the School	Years	No. of students						Average daily attendance
			Thakurs	Tripuras	Manipuris	Bengalees	Others	
Silpasram	1350 T. E.	19	2	5	1	11	—	11.62
	1351 T. E.	27	3	6	2	16	—	16.47
	1352 T. E.	14	1	2	2	9	—	6.05

271. In the years under report :—

(a) 12, 23 and 25 Lusai boys were awarded Lushai stipends.

Lusai stipends. Some of them prosecuted their studies in different colleges and some in different schools of the State.

(b) 14, 15 and 14 students were awarded special stipends.

Special stipends. Some of them prosecuted their studies in different schools of the State and some elsewhere in different colleges and technical institutions.

272. There were 3 Sub-Inspectors of Schools who inspected all the schools other than H. E. Schools. Inspection works. Revenue Inspectors also inspected some schools in their respective jurisdiction.

273. Maharajkumar Narottam Kishore Dev Barman Bahadur continued to be the Librarian of the Birchandra Library at Agartala which was maintained in two separate sections as before Viz., (1) English Section located at the Ujjayanta Palace and (2) Vernacular Section in a building near the Local H. E. School. The latter section was open to the public. In the years under review the number of English books (including foreign literature) stood at 5,039, 5,491 and 5,521 against 5,039 in 1349 T. E. The number of Bengali and Sanskrit books was 2,256, 2,363 and 1,415 against 2,256 in 1349 T. E. In 1350 T. E. there were 3 dailies, 8 weeklies and 3 monthlies against 3, 5, and 7 respectively in the previous year; in 1351 T. E. there were 3 dailies 5 weeklies and 4 monthlies and in 1352 T. E. there were 3 dailies, 4 weeklies and 5 monthlies.

274. Under gracious order of His Highness the **Maharaja Manikya Bahadur**, dated 2. 5. 50 T. E. the **Tripura State Boy Scout Movements in Tripura.** Boy Scouts Local Association was formed and constituted as follows :—

1. Patron—His Highness the **Maharaja Manikya Bahadur of Tripura.**

2. Chief Scout—Resident, Eastern States Agency.

3. Commissioner—Raj-Sabhabhusan Manyabara Raja Rana Bodhjung Bahadur, F. B. G. S.,
4. Asst. Commissioner—Mr. K. C. Nag, M. B. B. Bar.-at-law.
5. Organising Secretary—Mr. J. K. Bhattacherjee, M. Sc.,
(D. P. I. ex-officio)

277. It has been affiliated to the Boy Scouts Association in India through the Eastern States Agency Boy Scouts Association from the month of August 1940 A. D. No note-worthy event took place during the year 1350 T. E. save and except that four teachers from the U. K. Academy were allowed to join the Rally at Raigarh. As an experimental one, the movement was first introduced in the U. K. Academy, Agartala and then gradually the same has been given effect to in other H. E. Schools of the State.

278. In 1350 T. E. a Scoutmasters' Training Camp was organised by the Local Association with the kind permission of the Provincial Commissioner, Eastern States Agency Boy Scouts Association, who very kindly deputed two Trainers to run the camp at Indranagar (Agartala) in the garden house of Manyabara Raja Rana Bodhjung Bahadur, Chief Minister, Tripura State and District Commissioner of the Local Association. 18 teachers joined the Course and 14 came out successful. The entire expenses incurred in this connection were borne by the State. During the year, one Scouter from U. K. Academy was deputed for undergoing Cubmasters' Training Course at Ganganagar (Bengal) and he secured 1st. Class Certificate.

279. The most note-worthy event during the year 1351 T. E. was the reviewing of the Scouts and Cubs at Sadar by the Provincial Chief Scout (Resident for the Eastern States) on the grounds of the U. K. Academy. The Patron, His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur of Tripura, the Provincial Secretary, District Commissioner, Honorary Secretary, some members of the Local Association and some other high officials of the State were present on the occasion when the Scouts and Cubs gave a fine display of First Aid, Signalling and Scouting games and other activities. Besides this, the Scouts and the Cubs had pleasant camping on three or four occasions in the interior of the State.

280. The total expenditure on Public Instruction in the years under report amounted to Rs. 1,31,773, Rs. 1,25,399 and Rs. 1,32,920 respectively, against Rs. 1,24,215 in the preceding year.

281. The total receipts from the schools in the years under review amounted to Rs. 17,271, Rs. 18,801 and Rs. 19,070 respectively against Rs. 15,111 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VIII—CENSUS.

282. In collaboration with the first Imperial Census of the Indian Empire including the Indian States, Government of ~~Census operations.~~ Tripura undertook its first Census in 1872, which was followed by another in 1881. Since then the operations have been regular and synchronised with the British Indian Decennial Census. The last census of 1940-41 (1350 T. E.) was the eighth one.

283. Manyabara Raja Rana Bodhjung Bahadur, F. R. C. S. was in charge of the operations with Mr. J. M. Sen, Statistical Officer, as his assistant.

284. A Census Act was duly passed and urban and rural areas divided and sub-divided into centres, charges, circles and blocks, and an adequate number of special officers as well as paid enumerators appointed to work out the operations.

285. The Minister in charge and his assistant moved about freely ~~Tours and inspections.~~ among the people to create interest and for inspection.

286. As the result, the total number of houses came upto 91,592 against 72,318 in 1930 and enumeration (final census) ~~Results.~~ showed a total population of 5,13,010 with 2,72,002 males and 2,41,008 females including 31,423 literate (male 26,140 and female 5,283). There was a net increase of 1,30,560 souls *i. e.* 34.11 per cent over the previous Census total (3,82,450) as against an increase of 78,013 *i. e.* 25.6 per cent obtained in 1921.

287. Arrangements were made with the Imperial and Provincial ~~Special arrangement.~~ Census Authorities for the extraction of special figures to meet statistical requirements of the State.

288. The operations generally went on smoothly, the provisional figures were ready within the fixed time and these were intimated to the Census Commissioner for India, and the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal, by post on the 12th March, 1941.

289. His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur took a keen interest in the operations.

290. Special thanks of the Tripura Government are due to the Provincial Census Superintendent, Mr. R. A. Dutch, O. B. E., I. C. S., who visited the State to discuss various matters and evinced a keen interest and sympathy.

CHAPTER IX—ZEMINDARIES.

CHAKLA ROSHNABAD AND OTHER ESTATES.

291. The Zemindaries of His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur, attached to the State, and known as the Chakla Roshnabad. Chakla Roshnabad and other Estates, consist principally of the following *Toujis* in different collectorates—the properties extending over the Tipperah, Noakhali and Sylhet Districts and comprising an area of 692 square miles (approximately).

Touji and other particulars	Annual Revenues and cesses payable to British India			
	Revenue	Road Cess	Education Cess	Total
I. The Central Division.				
TIPPERA COLLECTORATE.				
(1) Touji No. 252 Chakla Roshnabad Estates ...	1,52,408	74,032	94,810	3,21,250
(2) Touji No. 355 Lakhheraj Bajapti Mahal at Pargana Bagasair ...	261	71	93	425
(3) No. 52 Taluk Dharm Narayan	105	16	22	143
(4) No. 2053 Taluk Panchu Hazari ...	236	37	50	323
(5) No. 364 Taluk Kalikinkar Ghosh (Soydabad)	705	525	668	1,898
(6) No. 87 Lakhheraj Lalmai	—	470	587	1,057
MINOR MAHALS.				
(7) Touji Nos. 1190, 669, 671, 2205, 4303, 88, 119, 120, 123, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 139, 113, 111, 114, 137, 138.	162	665	833	1,660
	1,53,877	75,816	97,063	3,26,756
II. The Southern Division.				
NOAKHALI COLLECTORATE.				
(1) Touji No. 209 Taluk Kripa Kishore ...	3,928	2,125	2,718	8,771
(2) Touji No. 229 Mahal Asharkota ...	193	22	81	246
(3) Touji No. 12 Darara Hishya 3 as. 5 karas- $\frac{1}{2}$ krantas ...	1,721	2,321	2,929	6,971
(4) Touji No. 204 Char Shaha Bhikari Hishya 4 annas	1,402	281	878	2,056
MINOR MAHALS.				
(5) Touji Nos. 535, 829, 1, 1, 148, 92, 84799, 1679.	196	52	68	816
	7,440	4,801	6,119	18,360

Annual Revenues & Cesses Payable to
British India

Particulars	Revenue	Road Cess	Education Cess	Total
III. The Northern Division.*	—	—	—	—
IV. The Srimangal Division				
MAULAVI BAZAR COLLECTORATE.				
(1) Touji No. 51168/1 Taluk Golamali Hishya No. 1	2,686	1,054	—	3,740
(2) Touji No. 51168/1 Golamali parent Mahal	215	73	—	288
(3) Touji No. 51483/325 Taluk Golam Rasul ...	120	33	—	153
(4) Touji No. 51783/1 Golamali Hishya No. 5 Jubaraj Birchandra ...	839	369	—	1,208
(5) Touji No. 51783/1 Golamali parent Mahal	271	115	—	386
MINOR MAHALS				
(6) Touji Nos. 51168/1, 51169/2, 51169/3, 51169/4, 51169/2 (Parent Mahal), 51171/4, 51171/2, 51192/25, 51230/63, 51326/162, 51349/185, 51351/188, 51364/20, 51368/205, 51384/223, 51390/228, 51402/240.	754	381	—	1,135
HABIGANJ COLLECTORATE.				
(1) Touji No. 55835/1081 Ramprasad ...	1,167	1,698	—	2,865
(2) Touji No. 56087/1335 Sarbamangala ...	168	260	—	428
(3) Do. No. 55949/1196 Taluk Shek Ramjan Ali	62	10	—	72
(4) Do. No. 252 Chakla Roshnabad (in respect of Local rate of Mantala only)	—	1,551	—	1,551
KARIMGANJ COLLECTORATE.				
(1) Touji No. 16361/6 Taluk Badaruddin Ahmed	10	5	—	15
	6,292	5,549	—	11,841

* Revenues etc of this Division are paid in the Comilla Collectorate along with the Revenue etc of the Central Division, the properties being included in Touji No. 252.

292. Most of the above properties are situated in almost an unbroken line contiguous to the western boundary of the Tripura State and having once been comprised in the kingdom of the ancient Rulers of Tripura. They form now an indivisible appanage of the State

293. For administrative purposes, the Zemindaries are divided ^{Administrative Divisions.} into four units, viz :—

(1) The Central Division with headquarters at Comilla, comprising properties within the jurisdiction of the Police stations Kotwali, Burichang, Chouddagram and Laksun in the District of Tippera.

(2) The Northern Division with headquarters at Mogra (Gangasagar) comprising properties within the jurisdiction of Police stations Kasba, Brahmanbaria and Nabinagar under the Brahmanbaria Subdivision in the District of Tippera.

(3) The Southern Division with headquarters at Feni, comprising properties within the jurisdiction of the Police stations Feni, Parsuram and Chhagalmiya in the District of Noakhali.

(4) The Srimangal Division with headquarters at Srimangal comprising properties under the jurisdiction of Police stations Srimangal, Chunarughat, Madhabpur and Patharkandi in the District of Sylhet.

294. The management and control of the affairs of the Zemindaries continued, as in previous years, to be entrusted ^{Management.} in the hands of one Manager with headquarters at Agartala (Capital of the State) assisted by one Deputy Manager and three Assistant Managers posted at Comilla, Mogra, Feni and Srimangal. During the period under review Manyabara Rai J. C. Sen Bahadur held the post of Manager till the month of Ashar 1351 T. E. and Rai Dewen K. Dutt Bahadur was in charge of the Manager's duties till the end of the year 1351 T. E. ; thereafter Mr. P. R. Bhattacharya, B. A., T. C. S. was appointed as Manager and he took over charge from the beginning of the year 1352 T. E.

295. As in previous years, relief had to be given to the *Talukdars* ^{Relief to tenants} and the tenants in the shape of general remission of interest and damages almost throughout the years, while the policy of allowing petty demands of the jote lands to be timebarred was also continued.

296. The gross demands of the years were as follows :—

The demand of the period.		Current	Arrears	Total
		1350 T. E.	10,72,600	Rs. 46,13,912
	1351 T. E.	11,20,168	32,13,500	„ 43,33,668
	1352 T. E.	10,65,661	33,14,880	„ 43,80,541

The annual average demand of the preceding 3 years with arrears was Rs. 44,54,518.

297. The receipts in the above mentioned years were :—

Realisation.		Rs. 13,16,481			
		1350 T. E.	...	...	Rs. 13,16,481
	1351 T. E.	...	...	...	„ 6,13,286
	1352 T. E.	...	...	...	„ 12,16,811

298. The annual average of total receipts during the preceding 3 years amounted to Rs. 14,83,781.

299. The total expenditure of each of the years under review was as follows :—

Expenditure.	1350 T. E.	...	...	...	Rs. 10,92,649
	1351 T. E.	...	...	...	„ 9,66,603
	1352 T. E.	...	...	...	„ 8,19,218

300. The average of total expenditure during the preceding 3 years was Rs. 12,31,571. The expenditure mentioned above includes payments of old debts and deposits, P. W. D. expenses and contribution to the State. Of the total expenditure during the years under review Rs 3,88,609, Rs 3,13,768 and Rs. 4,40,377 respectively were for payments of Land Revenue & Cesses and Taxes, while the Administration costs including Public Works and Law Charges were Rs. 4,05,154, Rs. 3,80,998 and Rs. 3,27,085 respectively.

301. With the imposition of the Education Cess since the year 1348 T. E., involving an additional burden of Tax Education. amounting to a huge sum of Rs. 1,03,183 annually upon the resources of the Zemindaries, the Administration was regrettably constrained to curb its expenditure in matters of educational grants which had hitherto been made to various Primary and Secondary Schools in the Zemindary area. The Estate did however make the following annual contributions during the years under review.—

1.	Viswa Bharati, Bolepur	...	...	Rs. 4,000
2.	Brahmacharyasram, Bolepur	...	„	1,000
3.	Comilla Victoria College	...	„	1,200
4.	Feni College	...	„	600
5.	Purbabanga Saraswat Samaj, Dacca	...	„	400
6.	Deaf & Dumb School, Dacca	...	„	120
7.	Bidhabasram, Dacca	...	„	100
8.	Tripura Hitasadhini Sabha	...	„	150
9.	Kanya Siksha Vidyalaya, Comilla	...	„	120
10.	Two stipends of the value of Rs. 15 each tenable at the Comilla Victoria College	...	„	360

302. Zemindary Administration continued to maintain five Charitable Dispensaries at Comilla, Sukchail, Mogra, Medical. Subhapur and Mantala at an average annual cost of nearly Rs. 8,000 besides making annual contributions to certain Hospitals and Dispensaries etc. as mentioned below :—

1.	Chittagong Medical School and Hospital	...	...	Rs. 1,000
2.	Comilla Sadar Hospital	...	„	360
3.	Chouddagram D. B. Dispensary	...	„	120
4.	Razar Bazar D. B. Dispensary	...	„	220
5.	Burichang D. B. Dispensary	...	„	80

6.	Kasba D. B. Dispensary	...	„	40
7.	Feni Charitable Dispensary	...	„	120
8.	Chhagalnaiya D. B. Dispensary	...	„	80
9.	Mangalkandi D. B. Dispensary	...	„	80
10.	Fulgazi D. B. Dispensary	...	„	40
11.	Noakhali Birendrakishore Female Hospital	...	„	80
12.	Parashuram D. B. Dispensary	...	„	60
13.	Munshirhat D. B. Dispensary	...	„	60
14.	Srimangal L. B. Dispensary	...	„	128
15.	Matri Sadan, Calcutta	...	„	120
16.	Dacca Orphanage...	...	„	120

303. The result of the three years' settlement operations will appear from the table below :—

Kinds of settlement	1850 T. E.		1851 T. E.		1852 T. E.		REMARKS
	Addition to rent roll	Nazar realised	Addition to rent roll	Nazar realised	Addition to rent roll	Nazar realised	
Railway relinquished land	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kainsi and Takshishi settlement at Comilla Town	14	540	70	24,556	—	—	
Ordinary Town Settlement	17	943	7	26	1	80	
Khas Patil	830	1,677	543	3,737	670	4,831	
Enhancement of rent	50	438	30	686	63	2,887	
Resettlement of auction purchased holdings	638	48,969	182	32,292	198	40,431	
Settlement of rent-free Holdings	6	—	2	—	1	—	
Takshishi settlement in the Moffusil	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ujara settlement	31,321	—	31,563	—	25,430	—	
Rs. ..	32,276	50,567	32,347	61,296	26,353	47,729	

304. The corresponding figures for the years 1849, 1848 and 1847 T. E. were as follows :—

	Addition to Rent Roll	Nazar realised
1849 T. E.	33,228	64,557
1848 T. E.	17,416	58,782
1847 T. E.	1,752	24,513

305. Subjoined is a statement of tours of the officers in charge of the Administrative Divisions of the Zemindaries :—

Central Division, Comilla.

1850 T. E. 1851 T. E. 1852 T. E.

Babu P. R. Bhattacherjea, B. A., Deputy Manager (at present Manager).	94	92	—
Babu J. C. Majumder, M. A. B. L., Deputy Manager.	—	—	22

Southern Division, Feni.

Babu J. C. Majumder, M. A. B. L., Assistant Manager (at present Deputy Manager).	81	83	5
Babu S. C. Kar, B. L., Assistant Manager.	—	—	69

Northern Division, Megra.

Babu B. Guha, B. A., Assistant Manager.	62	5	—
Kumar B. C. Dev Barma Bahadur, B. A., Assistant Manager.	—	11	—
Babu B. M. Choudhuri, B. L., Assistant Manager.	—	—	40

Srimangal Division, Srimangal.

Babu S. C. Guha, B. A., Assistant Manager.	82	17	—
Babu N. N. Choudhury, B. L., Assistant Manager.	—	79	102

CHAPTER X—MISCELLANEOUS.

306. There were certain changes in the personnel of the **Mantri Parishad**. **Parishad** during the period as previously noted.

307. Altogether 1089 proposals came up before the **Parishad** from the various Departments of the Government during the years under review, of which 967 were discussed and disposed of during the period, leaving 122 proposals under consideration at the close of the triennium.

308. The **Parishad** held 52 meetings in 1850 T. E., 75 in 1851 T. E. and 69 in the year 1852 T. E.

309. **Rai J. C. Sen Bahadur**, Chief Minister, was out on tour in 1850 T. E. for 45 days in the course of which he Tours of Ministers. visited Calcutta and Shillong to participate in certain joint enquiries and conferences. **Manyabara Raja Rana Bodhjung Bahadur**, Minister and subsequently Chief Minister, toured for 51 days mainly in connection with the war activities of the State and also visited Shillong on duty. **Dewan B. K. Sen Bahadur**, Political Minister, was out in 1851 T. E. (following his appointment) and 1852 T. E. for 33 days altogether, taking part in some conferences outside the State, and visiting, in furtherance of certain emergent measures, the Khowai Division. **Mr. S. Goswami**, Revenue Minister was out for 18 days in 1852 T. E. visiting Sylhet, as well as Feni and Khowai Divisions of the State, while **Thakur K. K. Singh**, Development and Agricultural Minister, toured for 34 days in 1850 T. E.; 26 days in 1851 T. E. and 54 days in 1852 T. E.

310. There were at work in the State Press one Electric Printing Press, one Treadle Press and three hand presses during The State Press. the years under review, which just sufficed to meet the growing demands covering printing of all Government publications, forms, as also question papers for various school examinations. Judicial

stamps were printed at the treadle press installed at the General Treasury office room for the purpose, under direct supervision of the Treasury staff. The world-war seriously handicapped the usual running of the Press owing to scarcity of printing materials as well as of spare parts of Engines in the Power House. The rationing of paper by the Central Government also proved a great handicap.

311. As in previous years, the Stationery Department stocked all stationery articles including papers, as also Forms Stationery and Forms Department. for supply to all Government offices and institutions on requisition. The Department purchased stationery articles and papers worth Rs. 8,929-11 during 1850 T. E. and Rs. 9799-15 and Rs. 11,295 during 1851 and 1852 T. E. respectively. The amount recouped during the triennium on bills sanctioned amounted to Rs. 3,942-9 in 1850 T. E. and Rs. 3,968-10 and Rs. 3,581-14 in 1851 and 1852 T. E. respectively.

312. Thakur B. C. Deb Barman was in charge both of the charge. Stationery Department and the Press, during the period.

313. There is a special departmental organisation under the Special Electric and water supply arrangements control of the State Engineer for supervision and overhauling of lighting arrangements and wiring at the Palace and Government buildings as also for water supply at the Palace.

314. The total expenditure on account of the establishment maintained for the purpose and purchase of materials, together with the expenditure incurred in payment of the Electric Supply Company's bills for consumption of current for the State, amounted to Rs. 79,527 during the years under report, against Rs. 84,782 in the previous triennium.

315. The working of the subjoined Departments and machinery Measures kept in abeyance. were kept in abeyance during the triennium in view of the emergency and pending the formulation of post war requirements, while new and expensive administrative measures were generally postponed :

- (1) Geological Department.
- (2) Hydro-electric Department.
- (3) Special Reclamation and colonisation machinery.

DATED, AGARTALA. }
The 26th December, 1944. }

Rana Bodhjung,
Chief Minister.

B. K. Sen,
Political and Revenue Minister.

K. K. Singh,
Minister, Public Health & Agriculture.

S. C. Dutt,
Finance Minister.

PAINTED AT THE STATE PRESS
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1864 T. E.